

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XXVI.—APRIL, 1861.

CASTELL Y BERE, MERIONETHSHIRE.

IN the year 1849, some notes relating to this interesting old fortress, with a rough plan of the castle, so far as it could then be made out, were published by our Association.¹ I have now to express my regret that those notes and the plan were then sent for publication, prior to the excavations which have at various times since been made within and about these ruins. They were then so overgrown with trees and brushwood, and covered with the *débris* of the fallen buildings, that the plan in several parts could be little more than conjectural. All that could be clearly seen above ground, were the walls of a large room, or open court, towards the west end of the castle, with a small rudely formed archway on the south side of this room, the walls of another smaller room adjoining, and several detached fragments of buildings in various other places, with a second small rudely formed archway, buried nearly to its crown. Not a fragment of worked stone, nor even of stone calculated for working, not a chamfered edge, was to be seen.

Little did those who felt an interest in the ruins of Castell y Bere imagine, that it would turn out to have been, not only, with the exceptions, probably, of the

¹ See vol. iv, p. 211.

castles of Caernarvon and Beaumaris, *the largest*, but in its ornamentation immeasurably superior to any of the castellated buildings of North Wales.

However, in the year 1850, we commenced our excavations, not with the expectation of discovering any object of superior interest, but for the purpose of tracing as accurately as possible, the circuit of the walls, and making a plan of the building. We had worked for some days, clearing the outer wall, when two ladies, who were of our party, begged me to allow of their detaching one of the workmen to clear out the archway to which I have last referred. They had worked but a few hours, when, with great glee, one of the ladies brought to me a fragment of chiseled sandstone,—we have no such stone in our neighbourhood,—and that day or the following, pursuing the excavation in a place close to that last referred to, I observed, peeping out beneath the root of a tree, a single square of “dog-tooth moulding.” We worked, of course, with redoubled spirit, and shortly, was excavated the beautiful capital with a wreath of “dog-tooth,” of which I append a sketch. Since then our excavations have proceeded at intervals, seldom without success. I give sketches of other architectural fragments dug up, and sections of some of the mouldings; and at the end of this paper will be appended a list of the more interesting objects, other than architectural ones, found within or around the castle.

The question of course arises, When were these beautiful works executed? I answer, without hesitation, before the conquest of Wales. Bere was a royal fortress, as the paper heretofore published upon this subject, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, will shew. In that paper I have referred to the total absence of “fabric rolls,” or accounts of the expenses of works executed here; while those relating to the great Edwardian castles of North Wales, are so numerous as to amount almost to a regular series. It will be asked, why are there no accounts of repairs here, subsequent to the conquest of the princi-

pality? I reply, because (which there is every reason to believe) before the close of the reign of Edward I, or early in that of his successor, this castle was destroyed, probably (if one may judge from the great quantity of charcoal found in the ruins) by fire.¹ And as to the style of its architecture; it may be pronounced beautiful Early English, though it has its peculiar characteristic features. Mr. Freeman, in an interesting paper upon the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales and the Marches," in a former number of this Journal,² has suggested that the architecture of North Wales, of this period, is "of Irish origin," or "Welsh in the strictest sense," and instances the churches of Llanbadarn-fawr (this, however, is in South Wales, though upon the border), Cymmer, Llanaber, Valle Crucis, and Llangollen. If Irish, so far as Llanaber is concerned, I have endeavoured to account for its Irish features, also in one of the numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.³ And I may here mention that some of the peculiarities, which Mr. Freeman notices in the architecture of North Wales, I observe as occurring in the Castle of Bere. I particularly refer to the square and octagon abaci, so unusual in Early English work in England. There is also a very remarkable couplet of lancets at Llanaber,⁴ which has recently been restored, having the roll-moulding not only along the arches and jambs, but *continued across the sill of the window*,—a most unusual feature. We have found an example precisely similar, at Bere. I think I observe, too, peculiarities not easy to describe, in the "Early English," or *Early Welsh*, if it is *Welsh*, foliage here;

¹ No notice of a Constable of the Castle of Bere has been found of later date than 2nd July, 1293. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv, p. 217.

² See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series, vol. ii, p. 218.

³ Ditto, vol. iv, p. 314. I will here apologize for the *Arch. Camb.* and myself, or one of us, for the way in which my letter now referred to, is printed; though I have before done so in another number of this Journal, vol. iv of same series, p. 417. I should also add that "the Nation of the Geraldines" should have been printed within inverted commas, as a quotation, as it is in this note.

⁴ See *Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. v, p. 142.

but if it does not arise from decay, beautiful as this foliage is, some of its members appear to me more flat than in the same work in England; and I should say that *some* are perhaps more stiff, and their sections more angular.

In the Chronicle of T. Wikes, published in Gale's *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores*,¹ it is stated that the Castle of Bere, which there appears to have been in Snowdonia, was taken by King Edward himself from Prince David. It seems uncertain what were the boundaries of ancient Snowdonia; but it is improbable that they included the district in which Castell y Bere is situated. Mr. Warrington, however, in his *History of Wales*, misled by the statements of Wikes, suggests that that castle was identical with Dolbadarn; but there is not the slightest proof that the latter, or any other castle in North Wales than this in Merionethshire, was ever known by the name of Bere;² and Edward does not appear, in an itinerary of his movements preserved in one of the branches of the Public Record Office in London, to have been in Merionethshire in 1282 or 1283. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that the statement of Thomas of Walsingham, referred to in my former paper on Castell y Bere,³ excepting that *he* dates the event a year too late, and that which follows, taken from *Trivetii Annales Sex Regum Angliæ*, are correct,—“1283. Rex Angliæ, ponte jam peracto, cum exercitu in Snowdoniam transiit; castra ejus omnia sine notabili resistantiâ capiens, & comburens. Comes vero Pembrochiæ castrum de Bere, quod principis erat, cepit; & cito post

¹ Vol. iii, p. 111. Wikes represents this event as occurring in 1282. It was not till after the death of Prince Llewelyn, which happened upon Dec. 11, 1282. Probably the date of the fall of the castle should be, according to the old style, 1282-3. Thomas of Walsingham places it in 1284.

² In the Extent of the County of Caernarvon, of 26 Edward III, the township in which Dolbadarn Castle is situated, is mentioned as the “ville of Dolbadarn”; but there is no reference whatever to the castle. It was probably before this in ruins.

³ Arch. Camb., vol. iv, p. 111.

Wallia tota, cum omnibus castris suis, subacta est regie voluntati."

Certainly it was our Merionethshire Bere which was chartered by Edward I, as the charter to the ville, in connexion with the castle, shews; for the privileges granted by it extend only from the shore of "Abermau" to the "Devy." And it was the same place which was visited by that monarch in 1284, as is evident from the itinerary above noticed.

In addition to the records relating to Castell y Bere, referred to in my former paper, I may mention that, in a very valuable manuscript in the autograph of the well known herald and poet, Griffith Hiraethog, in the Hengwrt collection,¹ written about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, occurs the following notice of Castell y Bere: "Kwmwd Ystymanair, Llanvihangel y Pennant, ar lan afon Dysynni Kastell y Byr, lle bu adeilad mawr cadarn, wedi ei ddistrywio a'i vwrw'n llawr, ac a elwir yn y secr² sinadon³ castell." Some of the words are rather obscure; but I have to thank the Rev. John Williams for the following translation of this passage: "In the comot of Ystymanair, Llanvihangel y Pennant, on the banks of the river Dysynni, is Castell y Bere, where stood a large and strong building, but which is now destroyed and cast to the ground, and is called in the exchequer signatures 'the Castle.'"

The following are some of the more interesting objects dug up at Castell y Bere:

A great number of arrow-heads, much corroded, but not so much so as to leave any doubt of what they are, and some preserving their form; one a barbed arrow. Fragments of chain-mail much corroded. A leaden seal, the device a fleur-de-lis, the legend, s. HYSOCK BYLY. Part of a crossbow,—a small circular piece of bone,—

¹ Hengwrt MS., No. 104, fol. 11.

² Exchequer (?). "Ysgwier hir ar Siecr Roll." Lewis Glyn, *Cothi*, p. 482.

³ Signatures.

I do not know its technical description; which, I believe, has been used for holding the string. Several knives, one with its wooden handle remaining. Part of a bone comb with this pattern ☉, so common upon objects of this description, for centuries, upon it. A small silver coin of one of our earlier Edwards. A curb-chain. An object much resembling a boat-hook. Large quantities of fragments of pottery, mostly glazed; some of a bright green, others of an olive colour, but no perfect vessel. Some of this pottery has been formed of a very fine white clay. Great quantities of bones,¹ some sawn across, as if for culinary purposes; amongst them those of the boar and deer, in particular the roe. The remarkable iron object in Mr. Reveley's possession was found long prior to the recent excavations.

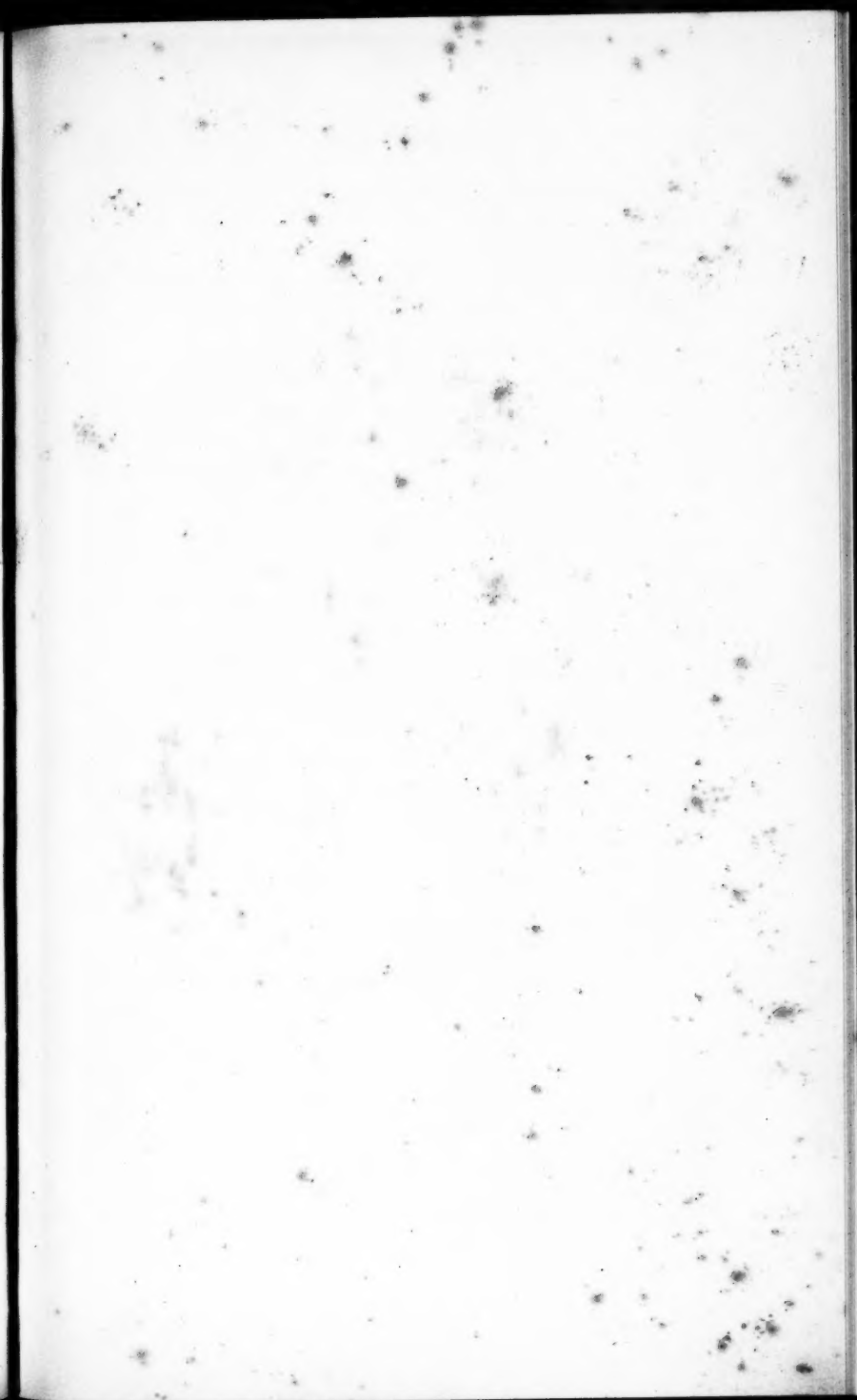
To conclude. I would suggest that if any part of this fortress was erected by the Earl of Chester, as was thought by the antiquary of Hengwrt, Robert Vaughan,² it was the oblong room immediately westward of the wide open court; the plan of which room certainly resembles that of a Norman keep, though of small size. But the existing walls of it are far too low (not any where above six or eight feet in height) to enable one to decide with any certainty. This room is upon the apex of the rock.

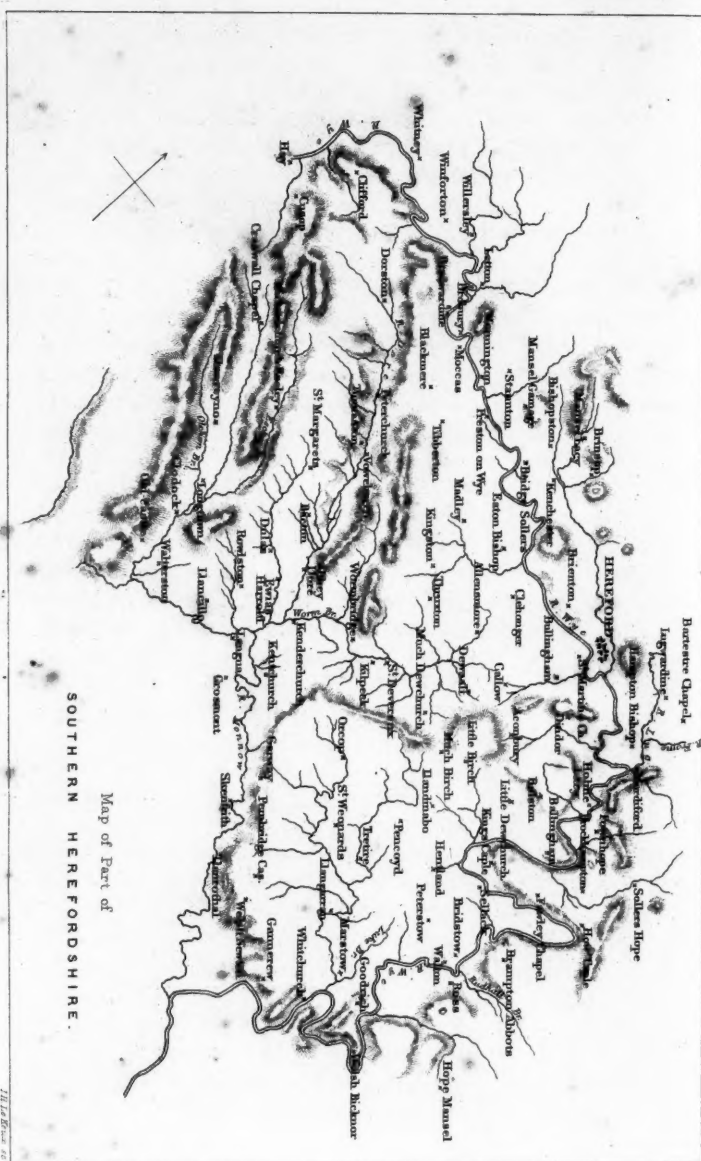
W. W. E. W.

Peniarth, Jan. 18, 1861.

¹ Only one human skeleton has been found of late years. Many years since were to be seen exposed several human skulls, which were found within the castle.

² See *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, p. 214.





Map of Part of
SOUTHERN HEREFORDSHIRE.

ON PAROCHIAL CHURCHES IN HEREFORDSHIRE DEDICATED TO CAMBRO-BRITISH SAINTS.

It has been customary from the earliest period, upon the erection of edifices for Christian worship, in the absence of a direct dedication to the Divinity or the Angelic Host, to associate the names of individuals who were considered peculiarly eminent for sanctity and moral virtue; and we accordingly find that almost every church throughout our land has been assigned to a patron saint, the few exceptions being those which have been named after the Saviour and Holy Trinity, or St. Michael and all Angels.

Nor was this custom lacking in the churches of the principality of Wales; for, even at the present day, the local names most frequently indicate the persons in commemoration of whom the parochial churches were erected; and whether a scriptural saint, or an eminent Cambro-British Christian, the rule will be found generally to prevail. Such local appellations as "Llanbedr," "Llanfair," "Llanfihangel," "Llanddewi," "Llandeilo," and a vast multitude of others which may be mentioned, are a practical illustration of these assertions.

But although the names of Cambro-British Christians are chiefly confined to the principality, yet in the border counties there are a few churches which claim such for their patron saints, notwithstanding the circumstance is not always perceptible in the ancient parochial nomenclature.

In the county of Hereford there are a few parishes which are thus distinguished, although it is evident that the effects of Anglo-Saxon conquest have in most instances caused the early evacuation of the county by the aboriginal population. It is only in that district which lies westward of the river Wye where we have this interesting ecclesiastical feature; for it does

not appear that the eastern portion of the county was ever subject to the jurisdiction of the British Church after it was limited to the present Welsh dioceses ; if so, it must have been anterior to the establishment of the Hereford Anglo-Saxon see. It could only have been whilst the district between the Severn and the Wye was yet British ground.

It may be here naturally inquired, who were these Cambro-British saints ? The only reply that can be given is, that they were for the most part eminent Christians of the ancient British and Welsh church, who in their attempt to preserve the independence of their ecclesiastical as of their civil institutions from Anglo-Saxon and Norman aggression, not only named the churches which they founded during their lives, and other equally zealous devotees after their deceases, to their own memorial, but had their names preserved in manuscripts, which are commonly known as their acts or pedigrees. Of these there are two in the British Museum.

The one manuscript is recorded in *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, by the Rev. W. J. Rees, as having been written in the thirteenth century, and in the possession of the Rev. Edward Llwyd, the author of the *Archæologia Britannica* about the year 1707 ; and the other, as having been in the possession of John Lewis, Esq., of Lanwenny, in Radnorshire, about the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Many of these saints were of no greater importance than the founders of churches or devout professors of the Christian faith, who were either civil rulers themselves or the descendants of persons in secular authority. Others, however, it must not be forgotten, were distinguished ecclesiastics, whose names stand prominently in the calendar of the Cambro-British Church.

Their existence during the early British and Anglo-Saxon period was at a time, when the human mind seems to have been greatly influenced by stories of marvellous appearances or extraordinary achievements ;

and the records of their lives, notwithstanding they are interspersed occasionally with much local and historical information, are so clouded with those traditional myths, which are characteristic of early literature, that they are of little interest to the general reader, although of the highest value to the ecclesiastical archæologist.

The frequent allusion to localities in the county of Hereford is some evidence of their worth, for not only do they prove the existence of a west British Church, but also show the connexion of a considerable part of Herefordshire with her ancient archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

To proceed, then, to notice the churches in Herefordshire which are dedicated to Cambro-British saints.

In Ecton's *Thesaurus* it appears that the churches of "Hentland," "Whitchurch," and "Ballingham," have for their patron Dubritius, who occupied the archiepiscopal see of Caerleon upon Usk about the beginning of the sixth century. He was instrumental in opposing the Pelagian heresy, which had then spread through this country; and for this purpose he established colleges at Hentland and Moccas, in order to train the clergy of his province in the ancient orthodox faith. Dubritius was the immediate predecessor of St. David, who afterwards removed the episcopal residence to Menevia; a circumstance which, in honour of Cambria's patron saint, obtained through the romantic reveries of the middle ages, has since conferred upon the ancient town and see the title of the city and diocese of St. David.

Dubritius was the son of Eurddil, the daughter of Pebiau Regulus of Erging, who is supposed to have resided at Moccas, which it is probable was also the birth place of this saint; for one writer says that he was born in a locality called Ynys Eurddil, which was near Madley, and that his famous college was established at a place called Mochros, which appears to be no other than Moccas, the residence of his grandfather Pebiau.

As a proof that Dubritius was held in high esteem in the Cambro-British Church, it is worthy of remark that in the year 1120, just five centuries and a half after his decease, his remains were removed from Bardsey Island, where he had been buried, to the cathedral of Llandaff, by Urban, then bishop of that diocese.

A memorable circumstance in the life of Dubritius is, that he officiated at the coronation of the British king Arthur, about the year 517, in his character of primate of the West British Church.

The site of the college at Hentland is supposed to have been at a place now called Llanfrother,¹ respecting which Taylor, in his *History of Gavelkind*, published 1633, says: "In the region of Urchenfield is a certain parish called Henllan, commonly Hentland, which in the English tongue signifies the old church, and in certain pastures belonging to a farm in that parish there is a place which to this day is called 'Llan-frawter,' which is as much as to say, 'the church or convent of the Brethren,' the site whereof was upon a small hill not half a mile distant from Hentland, the ruins of which place with its old foundations are yet to be seen, and was a place dedicated to holy use; there it was that the great college for one hundred students was founded by St. Dubricius, the prince of this region (to repel the progress of the Pelagian heresy), who succeeded his grandfather Pibanus, king of Erging, the old name of Urchenfield, and in the days of king Arthur was made archbishop of Caerleon."

It ought here to be observed that the ancient British law of gavelkind, or the equal division of a deceased's freehold property amongst all his sons, was the custom of inheritance in Irchenfield.

The name of "Henllan" or the old church, would intimate its antiquity; but when it was first so styled does not appear. As respects Whitchurch and Ballingham before mentioned, the Anglo-Saxon origin of their names is very evident.

¹ Or the church of the brethren.

The church of "Kilpeck" has for its patrons Mary and David: "Sellack," Tysilio: and "Llangarren", Deiniol: neither of which preserve in their nomenclature the names of these honoured personages. The word Llangarren is no doubt derived from the contiguity of this church to the river Garren.

The churches of "Much Dewchurch" and "Little Dewchurch" are dedicated to David, whose name appears in the present etymology of these parishes in singular combination with an English word, which seems the only way, with any degree of euphony, that the word "Llanddewi," or the church of David, could be anglicized. On account of the superiority of the Celtic tongue over the Anglo-Saxon, in the coinage of words, this bilingual union sometimes occurs, although not frequently.

"Llandinabo," "Llanrothall," "Llanveyno," and "Llancillo," are names that would afford some speculation, but there are difficulties in the way. The first is stated to be dedicated to Dinabo. But who, it may be asked, was Dinabo? In the notes of a learned antiquary to the *Liber Landavensis* it is styled "Lann Junabui." As respects Llanrothall there is no clue to any information. Llanveyno and Llancillo are recorded in the *Thesaurus* as under the patronage of St. Peter; but the former is generally considered as one of the few churches dedicated to Beuno, and a very reasonable inference may certainly be drawn upon an analysis of the name.

In the life of Beuno it is stated that Ynyr Gwent, Lord or Regulus of Gwent, in consideration that he was humble, chaste, and generous, gave him three estates in the district of Ewyas, where this parish, or rather chapelry, is situate.

This circumstance is further evidence in favour of Beuno, and consequently this chapel is recorded in the *History of the Cambro-British Saints* as one of the eleven churches dedicated to him.

The church of "Clodock" cannot be mistaken; according to the *Thesaurus*, it has been named after that saint who was the son of Cludwyn, and grandson of

Brychain Brycheiniog, Lord of Brecknock. It ought here to be mentioned that Clodock is the mother church of Llanveyno just alluded to.

There is the parish of "St. Weonard's" or "St. Waynard's,"¹ which is stated in *The Beauties of England and Wales*, by Messrs. Bayley and Britton, to derive its appellation from the dedication of its church to the British saint of that name, whose figure, represented as an old man sustaining a book and an ox, was formerly in the north chancel window.

It does not, however, correctly appear who St. Weonard was, as his name does not occur in the pedigrees of the Cambro-British saints; probably some member of the Association well read in ecclesiastical history can suggest.

The only remaining church connected with the Cambro-British saints is that of St. Margaret, to whom it is stated in the notes to Mr. Rees's *Lives of the Saints*, there were only two churches in the Welsh dioceses dedicated, viz., the present and Roath, in Glamorganshire. It seems, however, according to Ecton's *Thesaurus*, that Crynant Chapel, near Neath, was also dedicated to St. Margaret.

All these parishes which have been noticed are situate on the west side of the county; some of them, too, until recently, although within a few miles of Hereford cathedral, were included in the widely extended diocese of St. David's, but by a legislative act a few years ago they were added to the English see.

The churches in Herefordshire subject to modern Welsh jurisdiction were Llancillo, Clodock, Llanveyno, and St. Margaret, with a few others, which are not the subject of our inquiries, viz., Ewyas Harold, Michaelchurch-Esley, Dulas, Rowstone, Walterstone, Longtown, and Crasswell.

Of the saints, David, Beuno, and Margaret, as of others which stand in the ecclesiastical catalogue, there is much recorded in their lives which shows that they

¹ Supposed to have been Llan-sant-Gwainerth. But query whether the Gwrnerth mentioned in the pedigrees of Welsh saints?

were held in great veneration, and many extraordinary acts were attributed to them. In the *Life of David* it is said that he cured Pebiau, King of Erging, who has been already alluded to, of blindness, at a time when he was itinerating through this part of the country.

Of Beuno it is related, amongst other acts, that after the murder of Winifred at the door of his monastery, he placed the severed head upon her corpse, and at his prayer the soul resumed the body, with no other mark of her misfortune than a small line round the neck; the ground infected with her blood cracked, and a fountain sprang up in a torrent which still flows, and over which was erected the well-known chapel of St. Winifred.

Of St. Margaret, too, there are many stories of the marvellous,—of relief afforded to the sick and lame, the deaf and dumb, who sought a cure through her means.

The histories of the several Cambro-British saints, although in a great measure partaking of a mythic character, contain references to localities which may be easily recognized, and are therefore of no little value as ancient ecclesiastical records. Amongst those to whom the parochial churches of this county have been dedicated, Dubricius, David, Beuno, and St. Margaret were of considerable eminence, notwithstanding the many fabulous stories with which their lives are unfortunately interspersed. Of Tysilio, Deiniol, and Clodock there is nothing to note beyond the mention of their names in the acts or pedigrees. As respects Tysilio it must not be forgotten that he was the famous British historian, having ascribed to him the authorship of the *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, or *The Chronicles of the Kings of Britain*.

It must not be supposed that all the saints of the Cambro-British church were natives of our island. Singular to relate, the names of foreigners have been included: for instance, in the *Pedigrees of the Saints* occurs the following entry: "Melyd, bishop of London, was from the country of Rome." This individual, it is said, was Mellitus, an abbot of Rome, who came over to England a few years after the arrival of Augustine

to assist him in the mission, and afterwards became bishop of London. Again, St. Margaret, whose fame spread through the Western Churches during the time of the holy wars, was an Asiatic Christian, and suffered martyrdom at Antioch, in Pisidia, during the last general persecution.

Of St. Catherine, it is recorded in her life that she was the daughter of Alexander, king of Constantinople, and from her extraordinary learning and piety she was chosen as the patron saint of Christian philosophers. How these became adopted as Cambro-British saints it is difficult to conjecture.

These early British associations are not so remarkable when we consider the former connexion of this portion of Herefordshire with the principality for many ages after the first Anglo-Saxon inroads.

The presence of a bishop of Hereford, or, as it was then called, Caerffawydd, at the synod of the younger Augustine, denotes an ecclesiastical antiquity of which we may be justly proud, and the existence of Cambro-British names in the patronage of parochial churches greatly augment the historical proof in support of our ancient position.

This district, which under the government of the Silurian Reguli was known by the name of Erging, of which Ewyas was part, is generally associated with Gwent, in Monmouthshire, since they were usually presided over by the same petty chieftain.

According to the most learned authority we are informed that so early as the sixth century Cystenyn Gorneu, or Constantine the Blessed, founded churches in this locality, and that Geraint ab Erbin, about the same period, erected a church at Hereford then known as Caerffawydd.

We learn from the *Archæologia Britannica* of Edward Llwyd, that the dialect of the Gwentish British, which was common in Gwent and some portions of Breconshire and Glamorganshire, was also spoken in this part of Herefordshire; and it is not improbable that this

dialect was much in use long after the Norman conquest, for according to the Domesday Survey the kings of England had three churches in Irchenfield, the priests of which were employed to go on embassies for the English court into Wales, a knowledge of the ancient British tongue being necessary in those days for such important missions.

From Domesday Survey it also appears that there was a considerable Welsh population in this district, for amongst the inhabitants enumerated in the several villages the Welshmen form a large portion, and Welsh laws were administered in some parishes and manors.

Under the head of Wormelow Hundred it is stated : " The king held here six hides, one of these had Welsh customs and the others English." This admixture of English and Welsh government was frequent in the Marches, and to this circumstance may be ascribed the existence of the custom of gavelkind in Irchenfield, the ancient British law of freehold inheritance. In many of the Courts of the Lords Marchers both English and Welsh laws were concurrently administered amongst the respective suitors who resorted thither for redress.

To conclude :—Is any objection urged against our subject as tending to sanction the prescription of early superstition ? It may be briefly stated in reply, that even in the fabulous biographies of the Cambro-British saints much important information may be obtained ; yet if no other end were gained they may at least serve as an incentive to a just appreciation of a more enlightened Christian age.

With a charitable allowance for the spirit of the times in which these ecclesiastical legends were composed, it is only an act of justice to add, that in a moral point of view they are not without some redeeming quality ; for amidst the many romantic myths which they contain, there is sufficient to indicate that the main object was to stimulate the people to a devout Christian life by the individual example of their parochial patron saints.

JAMES DAVIES.

SALUSBURY CORRESPONDENCE.

WE are indebted to the kindness of Miss Angharad Llwyd, of Rhyl, for the following copies of two letters written by ancestors of Lord Combermere, and now in his possession :

Endorsement.—"Letters from Berth Lwyd."

"To his honored and much esteemed kinsman, Syr Thomas Salusbri, Baronett, att hys house at Lhewni."

"GOOD COSEN,—I am hartilye sorry to heare of my brother Salisburies sudden departure, yett we must submitt to Gods will and plesure. I shall be glad to see you here at Berth Llwyd, thatt we may confer together of what is best for your good. My mother and myself can have no ends upon you; therefore you may safely trust us. I hope now you know your own strength, noe body as yet can doe you anye wrong. You often complayned of your want of meanes, thatt siege is now raysed, and y^r estates, is in your own handes, and you that hav felte y^e misery of want and bondage, I hope you will kepe yourself free. For your sister, Lettis More, I cannot deny but she is a fayre ladye, and well borne; and you have reson to value yourselfe, for you have ffortune, person, birth, and wit enough. Only I would have you consider whether you wuld not improve y^r education, which in my opinion you may doe in a short tyme, eyther in followinge the Courte [which, if you like, I dare undertake to hav you sworne the Kings or the Queen's servante], or els by travaelling into ffrans, which is the farther way about; for in a shorter tyme in Court, you will construe and understand man as well as you doe books; and noe question, if you stody the world, the Court is the best librarye. I beleive my brother, Timothy Myddelton, has your wardship before this tyme; for it is his by the order of the Court, and I dare answer for hym that you shall be well dealt with. That which now you want is good counceyl; and I hope you will do nothing without the advce of y^r grandmother Middleton, which you have found your best friend, and is most desirous to speak with you. You must take hede of Sir Thomas Middleton, for fear of angrying him. It may cost you Cilffwrn farm. Cast not yourself away willfully; for then you will both loose yourself and your friends. Beauties are rare in

Wales ; but if you kepe me company, your eyes will be surffeted both with wit and beauty, for coynes there is ridiculous. If your syster, Moor, love you, I shall not bee against it ; but if you be too much undervalued, I will undertake to helpe you to a greater portion, a baron or an erle's daughter, and fortifie you with many powerful friends, which shall be more worth to you than your fortune. Thus hoping to see you with all conveniente spede, I rest your lovinge uncle,

"JOHN MAYNARD."

John Maynard, who wrote this letter, was second son to Sir John Maynard of Walthamstow (knighted at the coronation of Charles I), by Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, sister to Hester, Lady Salusbury. The seal on this letter is an hour-glass and skull, with "*Remember me.*" On other letters of J. Maynard are his arms : on a chevron a crescent between three gauntlets in the field.

ANSWER TO JOHN MAYNARD.

"HONOR'D UNKELL,—I hav ever found good reson to bee confident of y^r and my grandmothers good mening towards me ; and therefore might well incur the just censure of all men shuld I not with a glad care hearken after y^r advice. Y^r letter advertised me too wayes ffor the improvement of my education : travell, or the Court. Ffor the first, though it bee a way my nature is more enclined, and the rather being a thing you likewise approve of, yet a seminge danger therein might cause many to tax mee of a rash act of folly, shuld I now leve my country, being the only hope of the direct line of my house, havynge no more a hopefull successor, should it plesse God to call for mee, than Robert Salsbrie, one whose disolute life hath made a scorn to his countrie ; and moreover am of an opinion that it were more for mee now to acquainte myself with myne owne countrye, wheather it hath pleased God to chouse for mee, than any other ; and there to be knowne to my frends and kindred, and to stody rather the nature of these people amongst whom I am to Live. And though I confess the Courte is an honorable callinge, and is, as you terme it, the best librarie of mens nature, yet, Syr, I am persuaded to come thence hether, I shuld find myself in a new world, the disposition of our countrymen being somewhat different from all others.

They are a crafty kind of people; and this much I have already found in their natures, that they beare an internal hate to such as make themselves strangers unto them.

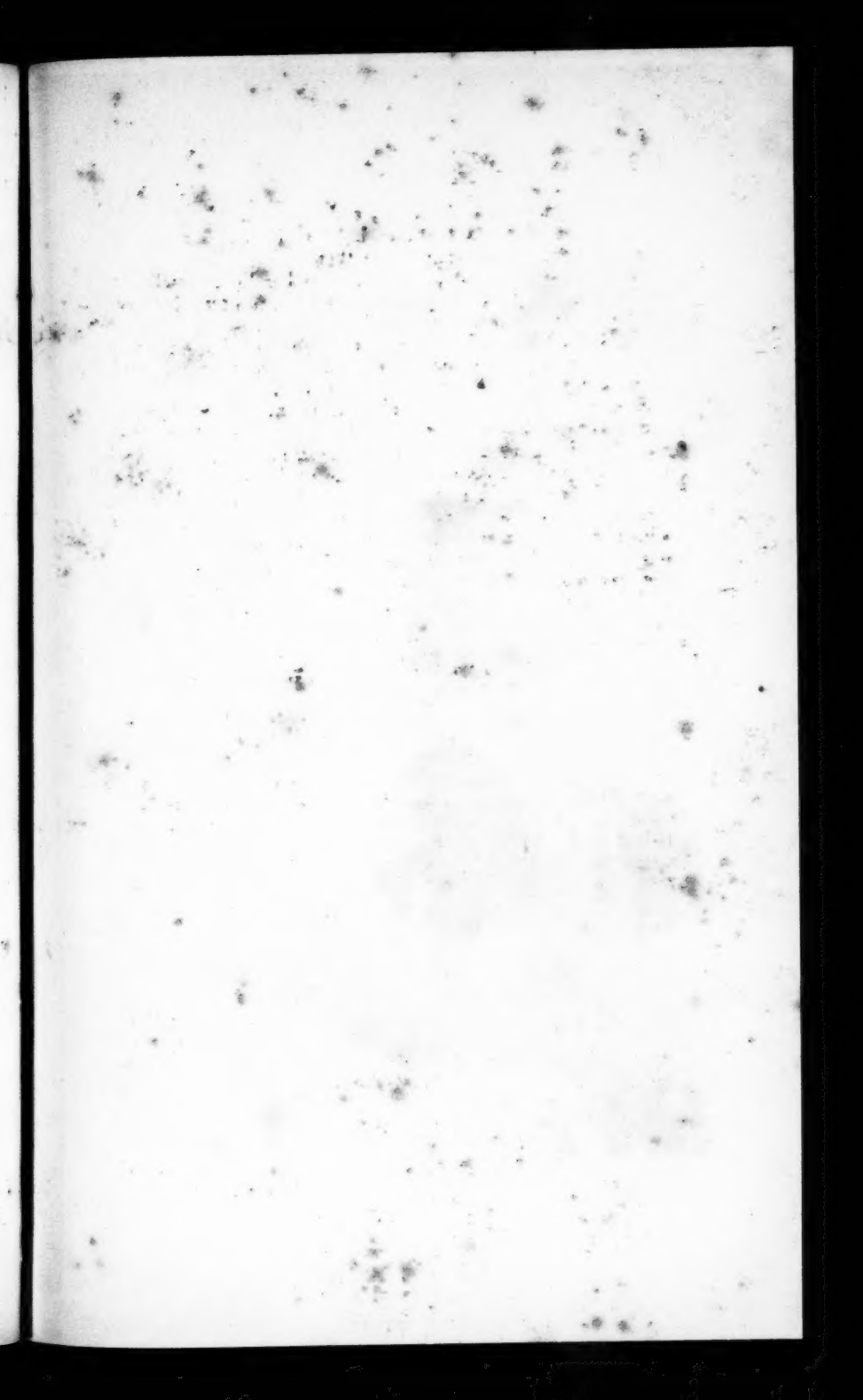
"For my sister, Moore, you have given her due comendation; and for myself, though by y^r meanes I might perchance come to the choyce of many rare, and it may be some as plesing beautys, yet I beleve I could scarce find one soe fitt ffor mee in divers respects, her being from her childhood brought up in this country, and the long expectation of a match betwene us hath bred in our tenants and frends more love towards her than the many merits of a stranger could ever deserve. Our nature and disposition are known to each other; and besides the reciprocal Love that is betwene us, it was a thing desired so much by my ffather, that it is mentioned in his last will. Shee is no stranger to my estate; and shee is well versed in the language, which is a great meanes to confirme in our hearts the love of our country. Ffor her porcion, the L^d Moore hath promised the payment of £3,000, a part thereof by the begininge of Michaelmass terme: to confirme which promise he hath left order with the Lord of Mount Morris to pass securitie therof upon conference with my unkell, Syr Thomas Middelton, whom I shall not faile, if I may [with my utmost] please, accordinge to your good advice.

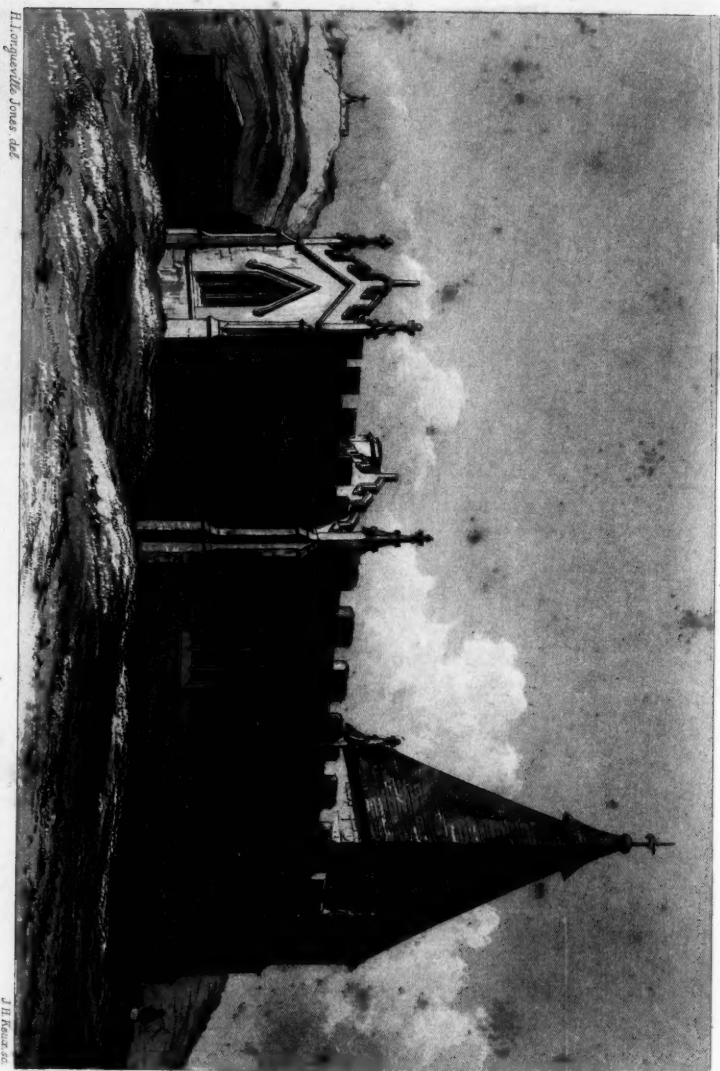
"As touching my wardship, I am much bound unto my unkell Tymothy for his cares and for his prevention of troubles, that iff some others tooke it, I might be put unto in proving myself no ward; but thus much I am assured of, I pay no respecte of homage, nor was there anye of my ancestors found wards, or any liveries sued out upon the death of anye of them. I shall, God willing, with all possible spede wait upon you at Berth Llwyd. In the meane time, wishing you mirthe and healthe,

"I rest your assured loving nephew to command,

"THOMAS SALUSBURYE.

"Lhwenny, August the 14th, 1632."





H. Ogwen Jones del.

LLANELLIAN CHURCH, ANGLESEY, N.E. VIEW.

J. H. Kent sc.



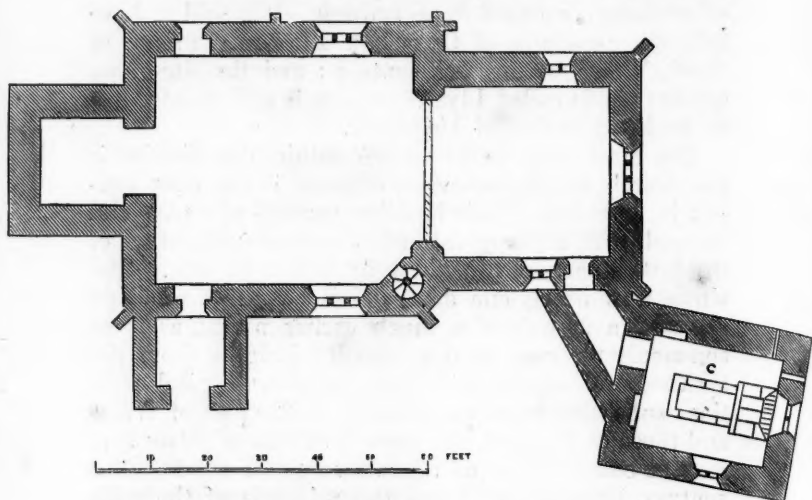
MONA MEDIÆVA.—No. XXIV.

LLANEILIAN.

THIS parish is situated on a point of the northern shore of Anglesey, eastward from Amlwch. It is said to have held the residence of Caswallon Llaw-Hir, prince of North Wales, in the fifth century; and the site of an ancient abode called Llys Caswallon is still pointed out by tradition as that of his palace.

The most remarkable edifice within the district is the church, which, in several respects, is the most perfect in Anglesey. This building consists of a nave and chancel, with a chapel towards the south-east corner of the latter, connected with it by a low passage. The whole is of nearly one date, and it has most probably replaced a church of a much earlier period, as is so commonly the case in this island. Judging from the architectural details, and from the chronological relations subsisting between churches in this part of Wales and those in England, the present church of Llaneilian may be considered as of the latter half of the fifteenth century, but a crossed stone occurs in one of the walls having the date of 1420 (? see plate). This stone may, indeed, have been part of the previous building used up in the new one; but we are not inclined to assign an earlier existence to this church than the end of the reign of Henry VI. It is a handsome building, well finished, and was no doubt erected in quiet, prosperous times. The general character of the internal woodwork is much later than that of the stone walls. The roofs are apparently of the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the earliest date that occurs on one of the seats is 1535. From this it may be inferred that the church took a considerable time to build, and was finished only by degrees. Parts of the internal fittings, though mediæval in style, are of as recent a date as 1690 (see plate).

At the west end of the nave stands a bold square tower of three stages, with a square spire in two stages, of a design not usual in this county: a large porch protects the south door of the nave, immediately opposite to a lich gate in the churchyard wall. The nave, as will be observed by the annexed plan, is 30 feet by



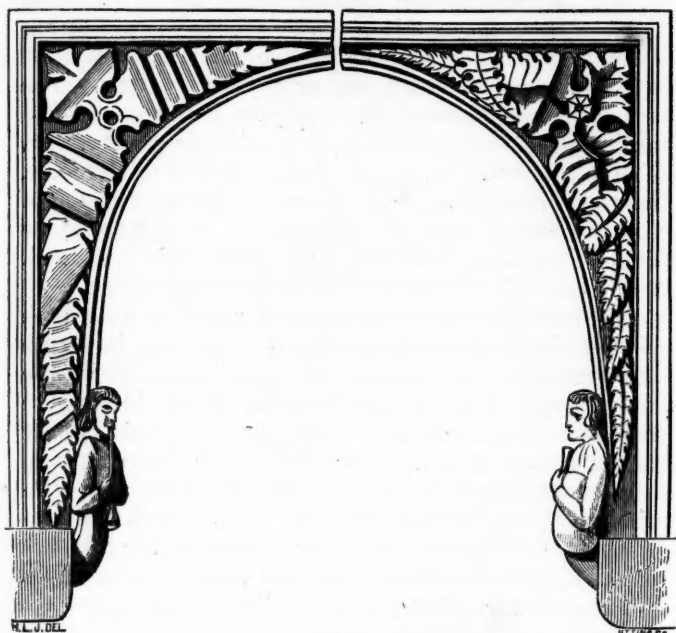
24 feet internally. It has north and south doors, and a window in each of the north and south walls, four centered, with three lights cinquefoiled; there are no windows in the west end; but the tower opens into the nave under an arch, and is not approachable except by this internal entrance. The roof is of very low pitch, nearly horizontal, covered with lead, boarded throughout, divided into eight compartments, with side principals simply chamfered, short, and resting on stone corbels. It is fitted with a series of plain benches of solid oak, the ends of which, however, are finished with circular heads, and these are carved with designs of such merit and simplicity that we have delineated the most remarkable among them in the accompanying plate. Several contain the initials of the persons to whom the

benches belonged, and one bears the date of 1690, at which time, or shortly previous, they were probably erected. Against the northern doorway stands an instrument now but little known,—the Gaff-Cwn, or Dog-fork,—a somewhat ponderous machine, opening by a set of pivots, whereby the clerk or churchwarden might throw forward a pair of pinching arms, catch the intruding dog of some careless parishioner, and eject the animal from church. We do not remember having seen more than one other example of this relic of old times, and in a church of this island.

A doorway and circular nowell staircase at the south-east corner of the nave lead up, by a turret, to the rood loft. This is quite perfect, and stands over a massive screen, separating the chancel from the nave. The front of the loft towards the nave, above the projecting canopy, is panelled, and the cornice-mouldings are filled with the usual vine and oak or ivy-leaf pattern. The tracery below, between the uprights, has been a good deal injured; but on the whole it is in fair preservation. The south porch has a roof similar to that of the nave, boarded throughout, with bosses at the intersection of the ridge-beam with the principals. A narrow stone bench runs along each wall, and by the door is a stoup, with moulded edges of simple and unusual design.

The chancel, which is entered under a lofty arch plainly chamfered, is about eighteen feet both in length and breadth. A window of three lights is in the eastern wall, it is straight-headed; that is to say, the smaller curves of the first springings of the head above the jambs are of moderate radius, while those forming the continuations up to the apex are of so large a radius that they become straight lines. Such windows occur in churches of the earlier portion of the fifteenth century, though they are rare, and of unpleasing effect. On one of the outer jambs of this window occurs the crossed stone mentioned above, with the date "Año Dni m cccc xx", if, indeed, the rubbing from which the engraving is taken be correct. The lettering is, how-

ever, much corroded by weather, and the last two numerals indicate a period earlier than the style of the building. In each of the north and south walls is a square-headed two-light window; and under the southern one opens the doorway leading to St. Eilian's chapel. The original stall-work of the chancel remains, very rude, but in good condition: some of its designs on the bench ends are given in the plate of illustrations. The roof is quite flat, like that of the nave, boarded, with principals and ribs deeply moulded; the principals having their spandrils richly cut into vigorous representations of seaweed, and resting on stone corbels, in front of which are affixed boards representing angels playing alternately on trumpets and bagpipes.



A bench, with unusually good carving at the back, shows the text *Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo;*

and underneath this is the figure of a female kneeling, probably the effigy of the donor.

A stone monumental slab bears the following inscription :—

DEPOSITVM
GVLIELMI . LLOYD . ARTI
VM . MRI . RRIS . DE . LLANELI
AN . ERVDITIONE . PRVDENT
IA . ET . PIETATE . INSIGNIT
ER . ORNATI . QVI . OBIIT . 29
DIE . AVG . ANNO . ÆTATIS .
SVÆ . 69 . ANNO . DMI . 1661.

On another slab is a coat of arms, bearing a lion rampant crowned, with a crescent in the dexter chief; and under this, surmounted by a cherub's head, the inscription—

"To the memory of
William Lloyd Clerk
a Younger Son
of William Lloyd
of Llanddoget Gen.
Who was Minister of
this parish 32 years
And a true friend
to his Church
Dyed June 13th, 1739,
Aged 57."

The passage to St. Eilian's chapel goes off diagonally, forming a small ante-chapel; and a second doorway leads into the chapel itself. This is said traditionally to have replaced one standing on the site of the saint's original house of prayer, and there is nothing improbable in the supposition. The actual building, however, is of the same date and style as the rest of the church. It is only fourteen feet six inches long by twelve feet six inches wide, with a pointed window of two lights cinquefoiled in the eastern wall; and a square-headed window, of the sixteenth century, of two lights in the southern. Recesses for seats are in the western and northern walls. In the eastern wall, south of the altar, is a small ambry; north of the altar, and

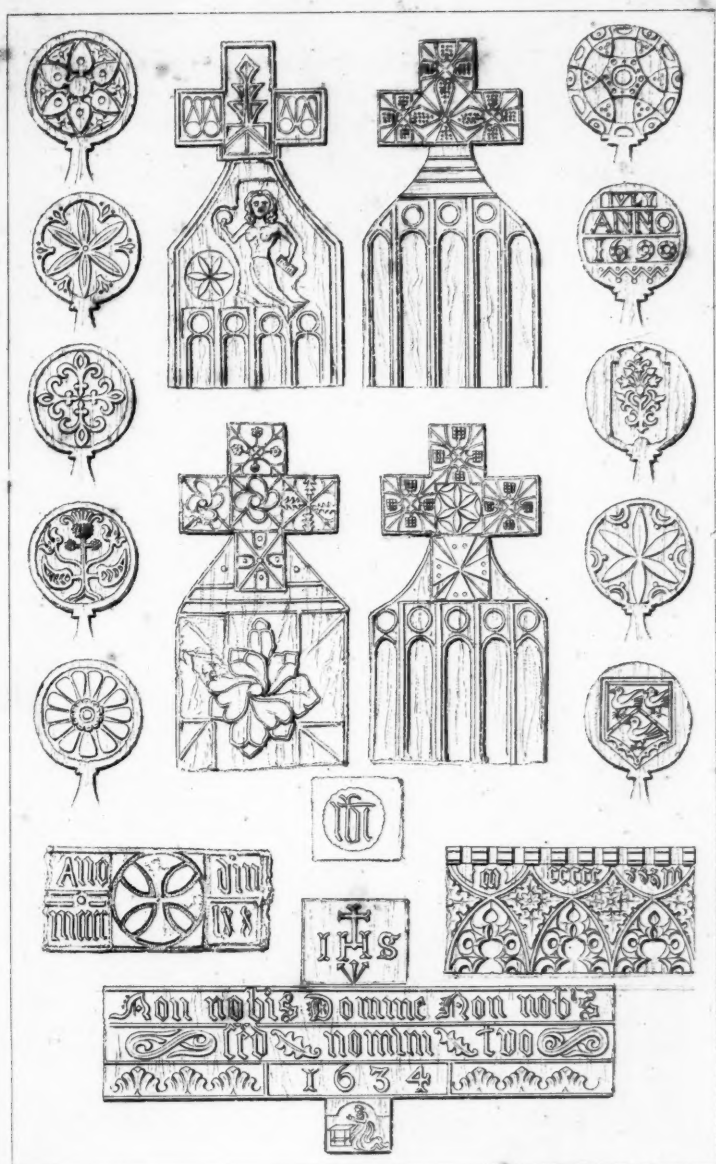
eighteen inches above the pavement, is a small stone bench, projecting from the wall, whereon one person might be seated; and underneath this a regularly formed opening, eighteen inches wide by eight inches deep, runs right through into the open air; while close by, in the northern wall, a smaller opening is perforated, just above the pavement, right through into the open air in the same manner. We are at a loss to conjecture the purpose of these openings, though they look as if intended to serve as drains for the introduction and emission of water or air.

The altar may be described as a wooden shrine detached from the wall, with a flat back and ends, but with five sides, projecting polygonally, separated by ribs moulded as buttresses, and the panels, square-headed, filled with tracery. It is more than three feet high, and five feet two inches long: one of the panels has been removed; and the superstition still exists that any person getting inside the shrine, and turning round within it before getting out, will be cured of any disease he may have. The pavement in front of the shrine, or altar, is arranged in a peculiar manner; and we conjecture that upon it the sick person, who came to pray for recovery, was laid, while prayers were offered up in his behalf.

A lectern of the seventeenth century, and an oaken chest formed of a solid tree, with many locks, and the date 1667 worked on it in nails, stand in this chapel.

The roof is similar to that of the chancel, but without angels at the corbels. Traces of colouring may be observed on the principals (as well, indeed, as on the splay of the east window), and no doubt the roofs all throughout the building were highly decorated with colour.

The general character of the outside of the building will be observed in the accompanying engraving. On each of the buttresses are crossed circles incised, marking as many "stations" round the church. Crosses capped all the gables.

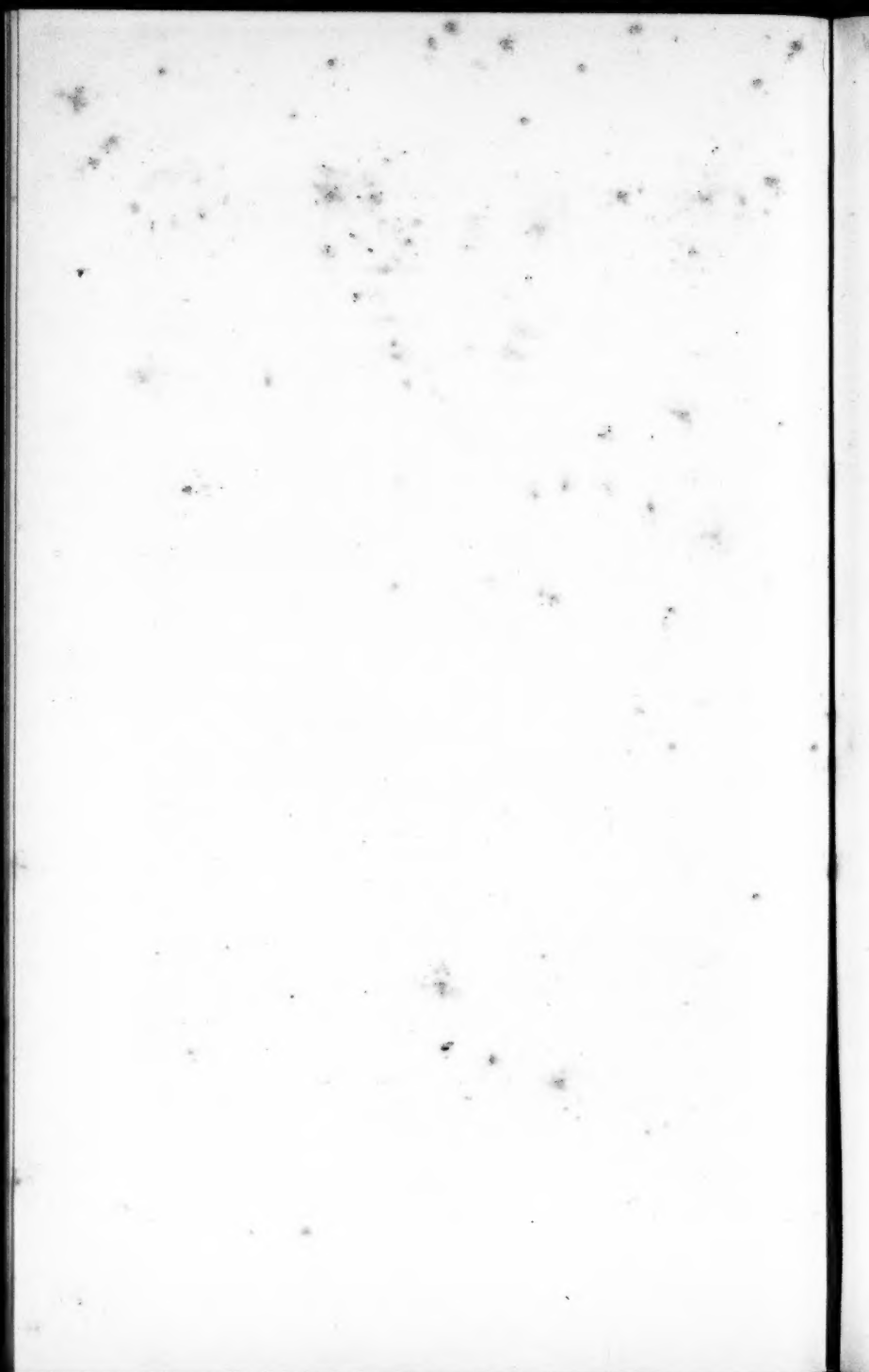


H. Longueville Jones del.

J. H. Leake sc.

LLANEILIAN CHURCH, ANGLESEY.

Details.



The lichgate has a pointed arch under a stepped gable, surmounted by a plain cross. The shaft of the churchyard cross, on a base of three steps, remains near the entrance to the southern porch.

The whole edifice is so remarkable from its state of preservation, and the completeness of its ritual arrangements, that it is deserving of a careful restoration. With regard to Saint Eilian or Elian, under whose invocation it was erected, we find the following in Rees's *Welsh Saints* :—

“Elian Geimiad was the son of Gallgu Rieddôg ab Carcludwys, of the line of Cadrod Calchfynydd, and his mother was Canna, a daughter of Tewdwr Mawr o Lydaw, and widow of Sadwrn. The epithet ‘Ceimiad’ (pilgrim) has, by one writer,¹ been changed into ‘Cannaid’ (bright), to correspond with the Latin Hilarius; but the conjecture was unnecessary, as the sound of the name Elian, which the Welsh have thought convertible with Hilary,² is sufficient to account for the confusion. Elian is celebrated in the superstitions of the Principality: miraculous cures were lately supposed to be performed at his shrine at Llanelian, Anglesey;³ and near to the church of Llanelian, Denbighshire, is a well called Ffynnon Elian, which is thought by the peasantry of the neighbourhood to be endued with miraculous powers even at present. His wake is held in the month of August, while the festival of St. Hilary occurs on the 13th of January.”

To this we may add that a picture, commonly called the portrait of the saint, is hung against the front of the rood loft; it is a production of Italian art of the seventeenth century, representing a saint seated at his devotions, and is said to have been one of many which formerly adorned the church, afterwards sold, but the history of which is altogether obscure.

H. L. J.

¹ The author of the *History of Anglesey*.

² In the Welsh calendar, St. Hilary is styled Elian Esgob.

³ History of Anglesey, 1775.

LETTERS OF EDWARD LHWYD.

*(Continued from Vol. VI., p. 184.)**Date and part of first line torn off.*

D.F.—Though I have noe great matter of to communicate to you, yet to disengage myself of my promise I shall trouble you with a few lines relating to my Irish pilgrimage, from which I am 2 days since returned hither. The provost of the college and some fellows of the philosophical society there, being made acquainted (by what letters I brought them) of my buysnesse in that country, they told me that about 70 miles off in the c. of Tiperari there was a small hill that produced all plants whatsoever that were natives of Ireland, and that if I resolved to goe thither they would give me a guide that could speak Irish out of the college garden, and a letter to a gentleman near the hill. I was too well acquainted with hills, and also with vulgar traditions, to beleive anything of this story; however, being resolved to goe a good way into the country, and having no other directions, I thought it best to undertake the journey. The hill grew more famous still as I went on in my journey, there being scarce any man or woman but had heard of it, and could tell lyes enough of it; more particularly an apothecary in Kilkenny told me, that for certain, hysop and garden thyme grew there, and about 26 sorts of Alpine plants had been found there by one Dr. Fenil, an eminent physician and botanist. Having searched it all over (for 'twas not soe big as Shotover) I found noe rarer plants than Tutsan, Columbine, Catsfoot, Maidenhair, Wallrue, Hartstongue, Common Speedwell, and such like. Soe much for the Irish traditions, which, of all nations, come the nearest, perhaps, to a dream. In my return I diverted myself for some time in viewing a Popish Church. Of this I must beg leav to give you a rude description; but it falls out that the homelier it be, the more agreeable it is to the subject. In shape it resembled a pedlar's stall; 'twas in length 25 foot, in breadth 12, in height about 14 or 15. At the alter end walld up, at the other open to the top; its walls were of green clods, on the inside of which grew almost as many plants (spontaneously) as on the hill above mentioned; that part of the roof above the alter cover'd with straw (not to say thatchd), the rest naked; the rafters were birch bows gently pruned. The altar (?) consisted of 2 stakes knocked into the sayd mud wall,

fastened . . . two others stuck in the ground upright with ligaments of straw . . . (Nostrat. Rhephyn pen bawd). These 4 stakes were such as some husbandmen would be ashamed to stick in a hedge. On the 2 crosse stakes lay the table, which to describe briefly and truly I shall call yskyron alhan o gyph, and sic manum de tabulâ.

The Irish tongue hath many primitive words common with our language, yet is as unintelligible to us perhaps as Arabic. I belive its composd of old British, old Danish, Biscay, and perhaps several others. Some of them told me that their poets, and such others as are expert in their language, have at least 20 words for every particular notion. I have enclosed a catalogue of several words which I thought agreeable to some in our language. The Irish seem'd to me, when they spoke, to have the same tone that woemen have with us when they bewail anything. I had the curiosity to desire an old woeman to repeat the Lord's prayer in Latin, which she did, but in such a sort, that had she not told me beforehand what she was about to say, I should hardly have understood what language she spoke, much lesse what she sayd. However I judged it should let it passe for current Latin in case she herself understood what she sayd; but having asked her what she meant when she sayd *geishin shelis* (viz., qui es in cœlis), she answered me, *Why, that's one of the words.*

I have inclos'd a catalogue of their lemmas at the commencement in the college. Most of them did, I thought, very well, except some fellow commoners, who abusd miserably a great deal of good verse. One Dr. Mollyneux, M.D., shewed me the best collection of books relating to natural history that I have seen, which he has purchased all himself, in order to write a *Pinax rerum naturalium* of that iland. He was treating with me about my assistance therein; and, if no disturbance intervene, we are likely to begin next spring.

Dr. Ketting, who is often quoted by the Irish historians, is now a printing at Dublin in English, which I suppose (unlesse they purge it) will appear much more ridiculously fabulous than our Geoffrey. The Irish have no dictionary of their language; no grammar now to be met with; their alphabet seemed to me as confus'd as the French. They have several schools in the country where they read philosophy, and their method therein, as I was inform'd, is the same with the Spaniards. I was told in the county of Keri, and elsewhere in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, the ordinary cow-keepers and shepherds, etc., can speak Latin; the truth whereof I dare not question, having had my information from Dr.

Marsh, Bishop of Fierns and Loighlyn. But it's likely I have tired your patience by this time, and therefore I shall only adde my humble respects to Mr. Jones, Mr. Price, Jack Lloyd, and S^r G^w, and subscribe myself,

Your most assured friend and serv^t,

EDWARD LHWYD.

Desire Jack Lloyd to pres. my serv. to his namesake when he writes to him, and if he thinks anything here acceptable to him, I suppose you may easily spare these papers when you have read them.

For Mr. Richard Jones, at Bryn y phynon in Wrexham.

Leave it with Mr. Robert Davies at Lhan Rstw.

(Endorsed with this address, except the last line a second time, and also in another part of the same page, half scratched over, are the words,—

“ For James Goodwin, Papist.”)

Oxf^d. (date illegible.)

DEAR SIR—I am sorry I mised the opportunity of returning you a letter by the same hand you sent your last. It so fell out that I had not yours til the man that brought it was gone out of town. The preferment mentioned in my last has been lately, as I am inform'd, tender'd to Mr. S. W., who, I suppose, for several reasons, has declin'd it. I suppose they are still unprovided, and must at last take up with one that wants the qualification they require. But to say no more on this subject, I recommend to your curiosity (as you meet with opportunity and leasure) the accurat copying of such inscriptions, as you mentioned in one of your last letters. Not that I am desirous of them upon this present occasion; but that I would encourage you by all means to continue your observations on such antiquities as will occurre to you in our country, and make that study hereafter part of your diversion, wherein you seem to me to have made no small improvement since our late correspondence on that subject.

You are doubtlesse mistaken as to the cause you assigne, relating to those two G. They are more for politics than religion; and, tho' I would not judge hastily and uncharitably of any man, yet I'll venture to say that 'tis ten to one they'll never suffer so much for conscience as the honest old veteran,

of whom I have heard Dr. Wyn say several times, "*That's a brave man; that man has done more than us all,*" etc.

The undertakers of Camden have lately been put back by the death of one Mr. Harrington of Christchurch, who was a gentleman of vast acquaintance and interest, and had undertaken the management of most part of it. But now 'twill goe on apace, for they have employed one Mr. Gibson of Queen's College (who is a very stirring as well as ingenious young man) to oversee the whole work and to help deliver it of the presse; so that they hope to have it out by Michaelmasse term. I shall without fayl deliver up the charge of my province before the 15 of March, and then I must fall to the drudgery of drawing a catalogue of the MSS. in our Ashmolean library, which are about six hundred columns, and in some volumes six hundred titles or different discourses. I think a great part of them uselesse to learning, and those are of judiciary astrology; and some old monkish chymistry and physic. This I shall take the liberty of passing over slightly, but shall take more pains with the rest. The last that had the scholarship of Mr. Lloyd of Berthlwyd, was one John Parry of Lhan Vylhin. I suppose he has no benefit from it now, but 'tis not yet pronounced vacant. Mr. Anwyl (who is almost as negligent as the cronie) is not yet returned to Oxford. I have no room to adde any more than my respects to all friends, particularly that obliging gent, Dr. Foulks.

I am, S^r, y^r affectionat kinsman and servant,

ED. LHWYD.

For the Rev. Mr. J. Lloyd,

Scholemaster at Ruthyn, Denbighshire.

Chester post.

This letter is endorsed "Ne-Ll. Feb. 4th," and this may assign part of the date; the rest may be deduced from the first edition of *Gibson's Camden* mentioned in it.

August the 21st, Jesus Coll. Oxon.

SIR,—I returne you many thanks for your great kindnesse and trouble in procuring the plants you sent me, which, had they come according to your design, the last return of the carrier, would doubtlesse have been in very good order to be planted. Neverthelesse, although they suffered much injurie in the carriage, we have yet some hopes of recovering them, for the roots still seem to be somewhat fresh; and (wherein

our greatest hopes lies) wee found amongst them one ripe berry with seeds in, which wee *buried* with them in hopes of their *resurrection* the next spring. I cannot tell how to requite this great kindnesse of yours, but shall always wish for an opportunitie of serving you, and assure yourself that you shall find me as willing as you were readie in obliging me thereunto. As for the plants you design'd to send by the carrier this last time, pray doe'nt trouble yourself about them. But your brother and I have now an other request to you, which (it may be) you'l wonder at till you are well acquainted with the meaning of it. He has bought himselfe a large handsome paper book of about 5 quires, in which we are gumming of patterns of plants, commonly such as are met with in flower, either in the fields hereabouts, or in the physick garden, and as many as we know in Welsh. That you might more playnly understand our meaning, we have sent you a small pocket-book, with a plant or two gum'd in; but you'l suppose this book doubtlesse to be quite an other thing from what that seems to be. Now, your brother telling me that you live somewhere near Cader Dhimael and Cader Ferwin, I am fully perswaded that you may procure several rare patterns of plants, which may further our design in order of compleating the book; wherein, if you are pleased to divert yourselfe for 2 or 3 fayr days, you must proceed thus. Take this booke that we have sent you in your pocket, and rideing to one of these hills, or any other of such a height; find out some rill of water that comes down from the top, and goe up along that as high as you can safely; and when you have gone up a quarter of a mile or thereabouts, gather 2 or 3 patterns of every sort of plant that you see; when you have done along the water, you may wander about the rocks or other part of the hill where you please; but by the rills of water and amongst the rocks are found doubtlesse the greatest varietie. There will be some sorts of plants soe small in these rills, that, unlesse you are very curious, you will scarce find them out. The manner of laying them in your book is thus: crop as much of the plant as you can easilie put in the book (the flower to be sure of those that are in flower), and the leaf besides in the next page. Spread it upon the left side of your book, letting as few leaves as you can lie upon one another; then turn over the right hand leaf, and lay an other on the left page, and soe proceed, placing but one pattern between 2 pages. Think it not ridiculous to put in 2 or 3 patterns of all sorts of shrubs that you meet with, as heath or grüg, whereof you may observe 3 or 4 sorts; all sorts of mosses, specially *corn y carw*, or any other

that's like it; *gwrddling, llys*, whereof you may observe 2 or 3 sorts, or any thing else of what nature soever, that the fore-sayd mountains produce. Aran Benllyn, I hear, is too far from you, else I am sure you might find there twice as many rare plants as on either of the forementioned hills. Divers gentlemen have gon from London, Oxford, and Cambridge to Snowdon, Cader Idris, and Plinhimmon in search of plants; but I finde there were never any at Aran Benllyn; the reason, I suppose may be, because it is not so famous for height as the forementioned hills; but to my knowledg it produces as many rarities as Cader Idris, and more than Plinhimmon, although it was but a very untimely season that I was at it, being last April was twelvemounth. But to conclude this tedious discourse, and to assure you that this will be of noe frivolous importance, I shall take leave to tell you that to my knowledg there are plants sent hither, not only from the utmost corners of this kingdom, but likewise from France, Italy, Germany, etc., which are scarce so considerable for their rarities as some which grow very common upon our mountains.

Pray excuse the tediousnesse of this discourse; and accept of the respects and service of your ffaythfull kinsman and servant,

EDW. LLOYD.

I must confesse this is a litle with the latest in the year, and it may be an unfit season with you likewise. The carrier stays now a week longer than ordinary. Whatever you please to gather for us, we should be very glad to receive by the next returne, otherwise it will be too late in the year for you to find any. For the first 3 days after you have gathered your plants, you would doe very well to carry your book in your pocket, and after lay it on a window.

For Mr. David Lloyd, of Blaen y Ddol,
near Ruge, in Merionethshire, North Wales.

To be left at Mrs. Katherin Lloyd's, in Ruthin.

Endorsed, "Ed. Lhwyd to David Lloyd, Aug. 20th, 168."

Oxford, Dec. 13.

DEAR S^a,—Mr. Nicolson, whose book I hope you have received ere this, is a person of excellent sense and good nature; but of a free, honest humour, as having a greater regard to truth (if I mistake not) than his reader's censures. Upon further perusal, you have found, doubtlesse, that he is not more favourable to the living than the dead, insomuch that he has

offended several in this University and elsewhere. Particularly one Wormius, a Dane, who is printing here an Island book, is very free with him in his preface; and Dr. Bernard will doubtlesse take notice of him in his preface to the Catalogue of Manuscripts.

I heartily wish you may prevail with Thomas Jones and Mr. Williams, tho' (having too much task otherwise) I dare not promise to undertake an edition of the Welsh Dictionary. I design, indeed, to collect what I can during my travails towards it; but I would have none depend on me for an edition, because it must be many years (if ever) before I print it. If the book be, therefore, generally wanted, you will do well to encourage some other person better qualified for it, whereof there are several, I am sure, in North Wales; nor can I see any reason why you might not undertake it yourself. We have none in the college at present that have any relish to our Welsh poetry, in regard they are wholly strangers to it; but if you please to employ Mr. Rogers to write a fayr book of the oldest Cowydh-eu, etc., I'll readily allow him for his pains whatever you order; but I must have him observe religiously the same orthography he finds in the manuscripts; and, when this is done, perhaps I may find him some other employment. As to subscriptions, I know not what directions to give you. I would not have you hazard the least offence to any gentleman on my account. If you hear any mention, of their own account, that they are willing to subscribe, produce one of the papers, and give him a receipt of the money whenever he is pleased to pay it.

There are about three score manuscripts at Hengwrt (Latin and Welsh), written at least 300 years since. I thought I had met with one about a thousand years standing, many of the letters, as R, T, ſ, &c., being capital, and occurring in the midst of words; but upon further perusal I found it contains some of the works of Cyndhelw Brydydh Mawr, who lived a° 1250, tho' the rest were of Merdlyn Wylht, Taliesin, Lhowarch Hen, and one Kynogio Elaeth; whom I had never heard of before. Dear S^r, when you have perus'd the enclos'd (which I put into the press yesterday), let me know your thoughts and directions how to have them dispersed in your county.

I am y^m most affectionately,

EDW. LHWYD.

You told me Dr. Foulks would never let me know my subscribers, which (hearing nothing from him all this while) is like to prove very true.

For the Rev. Mr. John Lloyd, at Gwersylht,
near Wrexham, Denbighshire.
Chester post. Post p^d to Lond. 4^d.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

STACKPOLE-ELIDYR, OR CHERITON, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE parish church of this place has, within the last few years, been restored, like so many others in Castle-martin Hundred, by the munificence of the late Earl of Cawdor. The works were admirably conducted by Mr. G. G. Scott, in the style of the fourteenth century, the date of the building, and it now constitutes one of the most beautiful parochial churches in that county. On some future occasion, it is to be hoped that an architectural description of this and other churches in Pembrokeshire will be given to the Association; but the building is now mentioned because it contains one of the early inscribed stones in which that county is rich.

On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel, or chantry, in which the Lorts, and other former possessors of Stackpole, are interred. Here the original stone altar is preserved, and the upper surface of the slab presents the inscription of which an engraving is annexed. The stone is of the old red sandstone formation, inclining to split off in laminæ, although very hard; and this circumstance has injured some of the letters, as will be readily perceived from the engraving. The inscription reads as follows:—

**CAMV....ORISI
FILI FANNVCI**

The missing letters in the first line may have been **LL** or **CL**; but there is some degree of uncertainty about them. The drawing of this stone was taken with the greatest care: rubbings under favourable circumstances were secured; and Mr. Utting has rendered all the accidents of the stone with the greatest fidelity. It will be observed that the **I** at the end of each line is placed horizontally,—a peculiarity observed in other stones in Wales; as for instance, in one of the inscrip-



INSCRIPTION.—STACKPOLE.

tions at Clydai, in the north of the same county. From the absence of minuscule characters,—from the symmetry and regularity of the forms of the letters,—an early date may be assigned to this inscription. In the last line the letter **N** assumes a somewhat debased, but not unusual form; and, without naming any precise epoch, it may be safely assumed that this inscription is not later than the seventh century. No cross exists on the stone, nor are there any Oghamic marks on the edges. It may be conjectured, therefore, that when the church was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, the stone found either in the foundation or covering the grave of the person commemorated, probably a layman, was taken from its original position, used for the altar in the chantry, then added to the church, and judiciously placed with its inscribed side uppermost. The name in the first line is a new one for Welsh historians; but that in the second bears a certain analogy to a name lately observed at Delamere (?) in Devonshire, where an inscription reads,—

SAGRAMNI
FANONI
MAQVIRINI

But some Òghams on the edge of the stone give to the middle name the disputed translation of—

SFAQQVCI
SFANNVNI
SFANNVCI

OR
 OR

This latter inscription will, no doubt, be properly discussed by English antiquaries, unless, indeed, they are anticipated by members of our own Association. Meanwhile the analogy which is thus shown to the stone at St. Dogmael's, and to this at Cheriton, should be carefully borne in mind.

H. L. J.

CARNARVONSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

FROM A MS. COMMUNICATED BY T. WRIGHT, Esq., F.S.A.

NOTES TO BEE OBSERVED BEFORE YOU LETT YOUR SURVAY
PASSE YOUR HANDES.

HELIG ap Glannog ap Gwgan gledde hyfryd ap Caradog Vreichfras, Earle of Hereford, ap Llyr Mereini ap Einion yrth ap Cunedda wyledig.

The sonnes of Cunedda beynge arived in North Wales, divided the countrey amongst them for there inheritance. Meireaon, the sonn of Tibicion, the sonn of Cunedda, had cantref Meireaon to his parte; Arustell, the sonn of Cunedda, had cantref Arustly; Caredig ap Cunedda had Caerdigion, now Cardiganshire; Dunod had cantref Dunodig; Edeyrn hadd Edeyrnion; Mael had Dinmael; Coel had Coleyon; Dogvael hadd Dogveilyn; Rhyvaon hadd Rheiviniog, now Denbigh land; Einionyrth hadd Caereinion in Powis; Usso hadd Maesoswallt, nowe Oswestre.

Cunedda had his right to the principality or kingdome of North Wales, as to his owne inheritance descended unto hym from his mother Gavawl, second daughter to Coel Godebog, and sister to Elen Lueddog the mother of Constantine the Greate, begotten upon the body of Gladwen, or Geradwen, his wife, daughter unto Cadvan, sonn unto Conan, sonn unto Eudaf, etc.

Einion ap Cunedda, who was Lord of Caer-einion, hadd issue Llyr Mereini, who hadd issue Caradog, surnamed Vreichfras, Earle of Hereford, called by the Saxons Caradog the Stronge, or Caradog the Valiant; who, in right of his wife Gwinever, was afterwarde kinge of North Wales, who hadde many greate conflictes with the Romanes. Caradog had issue Gwgan Gledde hyfryd, who had issue Glannog, father to this same Helig ap Glannog.

This Helig ap Glannog was Lord of Abergele, Rhos, Arllechwedd, Llyn, Cantred Gwaylod, and Earle of

Hereford. In his tyme happened the greate innundacōn which surrounded Cantred Gwaylod and the most delicate, ffryutfull and pleasant vale lyinge from Bangor Vawr yn Gwynedd to Gogarth, and so to Tiganwy, or Gannog Castle in leangth, and in breadth from Dwygyfylchi to the point of Flintshire which came up from Ruthlan to Priestholme; and in the upper end thereof did extend in breadth from Aber and Llanfair unto the river Ell, which did devide Caernarvonshire from Anglesey, and did likewise devide Anglesey from Flintshire, runnyng betweene Penmaen and Priestholme, and so dischargdyng ytt sealf into the sea a greate way beyond Priestholme; and did surround many other riche and ffryutfull bottoms and vales within the countyes of Caernarvon, Fflint, Anglesey, and Merionedd; moste of them beinge the landes of Helig ap Glannog, whose chiefest pallace stood in this vale, muche about the mydle way ffrom Penmen Mawr to Gogarth (in Englishe, Armes Head), the ruynes whereof is now to bee seene, upon a ground ebbe, some two myles within the sea, directly over against Trwyn yr Wylva; which is a hill beyng in the myddest of the parishe of Dwygyfylchi, within the landes of Sir John Bodvil, Knighte: unto which hill Helig ap Glannog and his people did run upp to save themselves beyng endaungered with the sudden breakyng in of the sea uppon them, and there saved their lyves. And beyng come upp to the poynte of that hill, and lookyng backe and behouldyng that dreadfull and ruthfull spectacle which they hadd to survey and looke uppon, insteade of there incomparable vale which did abound in ffryutfullness, and excell all other vales in this parte of England in all ffertility and plentifullness. Helig ap Glannog and all his people, wringing there handes together, made a greate outcry, bewaylinge there misfortune, and calling unto God ffor mercy; the point of which hill, to this day, is called Trwyn yr Wylfa,—that is to say, the point of the dolefull hill, or the mournynge hill.

Helig ap Glannog hadd an other manor house at

Pwllheli, the ruynes whereof is to be seene near unto the house of Owen Madryn, on the right hand as you goe out of the towne towards Abererch. This town was called Pwllhelig, and of late Pwllheli, by taking away the letter *g* from thende of the worde.

He lived for the moste parte att either of both these houses, being absolute lord of the sweetest vale in all N. Wales, Rhos and Arllechweth, then mearyngye, north and west upon Fflintshire and Anglesey. And sythence this inundacōn, the commotte of Cruthyn, which is in Rhos, and now parte of Caernarvonshire, meareth north and west upon the mayne sea, which surrounded that upper pointe of Fflintshire and Arllechweth, beyng subdivided into three commottes, that is, Nan-conwy, Llechwedd Issa, and Llechwedd Ucha. Llechwedd Ucha doth meare north-west upon the mayne sea that surrounded the delicate vale aforesd; and in the upper end of the sayd commotte, vidzt. from Penmen Maur to Bangor, doth meare north and west upon the great washe called Traeth Ell; so called from the ryver Ell (formerly the meare between Carnarvonshire and Anglesey), as Traeth Mawr hath his denomination from the ryver Mawr which dischardgeth itself through that washe into the mayne sea; and ytt is alsoe called Traeth yr Laven,—as much as to say, Traeth Aflawen, that is, an unpleasant wharffe; because ytt is an unpleasant sygt unto the spectators, and a fearefull and dismal objecte unto the eyes of thinhabitants, brynginge them dayly in minde how unhappy they weare to loose soe ffayre, soe ffruitful, and soe ffeartill a countrey beyng beaten backe with unpleasant, overwhelmyng waves, to inhabit and dwell in higher groundes, upon the edges and skyrtes of the hills and mountaignes.

From this same Helig ap Glannog are descended most of the pryme men within the county of Caernarvon. In Llechwedd Ucha, Iarddur, the prime tribe of that commotte, did descend lineally from him; and soe did Maelog Crwn, who was the tribe of Llechwedd

Issa; and Cruthyn Iarddur was the sonn of Kynddelw ap Trahayarne ap Bod ap Kysgen ap Helig ap Glannog; and Maelog Crwn was the son of Llowarch Goch, the sonn of Llowarch Holback, the sonn of Pill (?), the sonn of Eynan, the sonn of Einiga, the sonn of Gwridz (?) Goch, the son of Helig ap Glannog. From Iarddur are descended all the gentlemen, esqrs., knyghtes, and lordes, as doe clayme or pretend themsealves to be aunciently descended, or doe aunciently houlde any landes within the commotte of Ucharfe; ffor Iarddur was owner of all the landes in that commotte (amongest many other thinges), savyng Aber and Wieg, which did belonge to the prince, which his posterity have sythence healde by pattent ffor many yeeres. Iarddur heald his lands *in capite* from the prince, and died havynge issue two sonnes, Madog and Yerwarth. Madog beyng thereunto requyred, did attend and searve the prince in person in the warres, as by the tenure of his landes hee was bound to doe. But Yerwarth denyed his service; therefore the prince seased uppon all his landes, and graunted the same, togyther with the whole armes of Iarddur, unto Madog ap Iarddur, the eldest brother; which Madog enioyed accordingly, and did beare armes.

Madog, afterwarde enioyinge the whole landes and armes, out of his affection towards his brother Yerwarth, gave unto his sayd brother parte of the landes and parte of the armes.

From Madog ap Iarddur did lineally descend Rees Vauchan, who was his heyre male. Rees Vauchan was sonn to Robte Vauchan, sonn to Ieuan Vauchan, sonn to Madog, sonn to Howell, sonn to Gruffyth, sonn to David, sonn to Tudyr, sonn to Madog ap Iarddur. Rees Vauchan, notwithstandinge our gavelkynd tenure, was owner of greate landes and poss'ions in Angles(ey), Caernarvonshire, and Ffintshire. Hee was Esquier ffor the body unto Richard the Thyrd, and did attend him in his privy chamber, and by pattent was free denizen within England. Hee had purchased ffrom the kinge three goodly manors near Whitchurch, and hadd purchased Aber and Cemmaes and Wieg, and diverse other

things, which weare all taken from hym when Henry the Seaventh came in. To this Rees Vauchan, Kynge Richard the Thirde did drinke the laste wyne hee dranke. When the kinge sawe that Stanley was become a turnecote, and that all the Welshmen had revoulted from hym, hee called ffor a bowle of wyne, sittynge on horseback in his compleate armour; and when the wyne was brought unto hym, he called unto Rees Vauchan, and dranke unto hym in these wordes: Here Vauchan, I will drinke to thee, the truest Welshman that ever I ffound in Wales; and havynge drunke, threwe the bowle over his head, and made towards his enemies, where he was immediately slayne. Hereuppon Rees Vauchan loste all his landes (which was all begged by newe courtiers) before he coulde obteyne his p'don, sayynge that little which he left to his two sonns, Piers ap Rees and Edmond ap Rees; and soe Piers had issue Will'm Coytmor, and Edmond ap Rees had issue Thomas Wynn ap Edmond.

From the body of Madog ap Iarrdur you shall ffind non that healde landes, lineally in the paternal lyne, within this commotte or elsewhere, but Will'm Coytmor and Thomas Wynn ap Edmond; but from a daughter you shall ffind that the Right Reverend (and Right Hon.) John Bu^{ppo} of Lincolne, Lord Keep. of his Ma^{ties} greate seale of England, and one of his Ma^{ties} most honorable Privy Councell, is descended from Madog ap Iarddur, and houldeth the ffyrst landes which his ancestors hadd in Penrhyn from that graundmother; and soe from Madog ap Iarddur: vidzt., hee is John Bu^{ppo} of Lincolne, sonn to Edmond, sonn to Dörithy, daughter to Sir William, sonn to Sir Will'm, sonn to Will'm Vauchan, sonn to Gwyllym, sonn to Gruffyth, sonn to Angharad, daughter to Gruffyth, sonn to David, sonn to Tuder, sonn to Madog ap Iarddur. And next unto Penrhyn, the best ffreeholder that heald landes from Madog ap Iarddur, was John ap W'm ap Reignalld, of Twdduglase in the commotte of Ucharfe, who healed three hundred poundes a yeere, and more, from Madog

ap Iarddur; for hee was John, the sonn of Will'm, the sonn of Gwenllian, daughter and heyre unto Gruffyth, sonn unto Hulkyn, sonn unto Ieuan, sonn unto Howell, sonn unto Madog ap Iarddur. Soe that I cann fynd non ells that houldeth landes from Madog ap Iarddur, in this commotte, but these ffoure ffyrst above men-côed: the two ffyrst by paternall descent, and the two laste (though within these ffew later ages exceedynge them in meanes and poss'ons) by maternall discent.

In the commotte of Ucharfe there are likewise two masculynes that are lineally descended ffrom the younger brother Yerwarth ap Iarddur, vidzt., Thomas Wynn ap Mores, of Gorddinog; and Roberte ap Richard, of Llanfair Vechan. Thomas Wynn ap Mores beyng heire male of the body of Yerwarth ap Iarddur, healde the chieffest seate, Gorddinog; he being Thomas, sonn unto Mores, sonn unto John, sonn unto Rees, sonn unto Gwill'm, sonn unto Ieuan Lloyd, sonn unto Gruffyth, sonn unto Gronw, sonn unto Hoel, sonn unto Kynvrig, sonn unto Yerwarth ap Iarddur. And the pryme and chieffest habitac'on and dwellinge house which Yerwarth hadd, and wherein Ieuan Lloyd did liekwiese dwell, although theere landes and poss'ions weare then very greate, was the house of Gorddinog; ffrom which house (sythence Ieuan Lloyds tyme), there bee very many copartners; and Ieuan Lloyds landes (which yf itt weare now entier belongynge to Gorddinog, as in his tyme ytt was) woulde be worth about 2000*l.*, is nowe pted (parted) and devided at leaste amongst a hundred psors.

Roberte ap Richard, of Llanfair Vechan, beyng descended from a brother out of Gorddinog house, healde his landes liekwiese from Yerwarth ap Iarddur, he being thus descended, vidzt., Roberte, the sonn of Richard, the sonn of Roberte, the sonn of Will'm, the sonn of Meredydd, the sonn of Rees, the sonn of Ieuan. Lloyd, the sonn of Gronw, the sonn of Howell, the sonn of Kynvrig, the sonn of Yerwarth, the sonn of Iarddur. All his landes weare the landes of Ieuan Lloyd, and belonging to Gorddinog, and formerly the landes

of Yerwarth ap Iarddur, savynge certeyne concealed landes which lay intermixt with and amongst his ffree-hould, which heretofore weare the landes of Bleddyn Rwth and fforfeited; which concealed landes are nowe the landes of Thomas Bulkley.

The chieffest and pryme branch which descendeth, and houldeth most landes, from Yerwarth ap Iarddur, this day in the commott of Ucharfe, is Cochwillan house; for thence my Lo. Keeper; he is John Bu^{pp} of Lincoln, sonn unto Edmond, sonn unto Will'm, sonn unto Will'm, sonn unto Will'm, sonn unto Gryffyth, sonn unto Angharad, daughter and heire to Rees, sonn to Gruffyth, sonn to Gronw, sonn to Howell, sonn to Kynvrig, sonn unto Yerwarth ap Iarddur. The number of such esquiers and gentlemen as houlde landes lineally from Iarddur, in right of there mothers and grand-mothers, within the counties of Angle's, Caernarvon, Merioneth, and Flint, are infynitt. I expresse none heere but such as offer themsealves unto us in this provynce. As ffor Robert Owen Bodscalyn, he was a straunger by byrthe in this commotte, and healde but very little landes from Evan Lloyd; and that hee healde, he had from Male (?), the daughter of Ieuan Lloyd, who was married to Llywelyn ap Hulkin, who hadd issue Meirig, who hadd issue John, who hadd issue Robert, who hadd issue Owen, who hadd issue Robert Owen, that last was who did dwell at Bodscalyn, by reason his mother hadd Trergoc for tearme of lyeffe, and by reason he was secondly married to Lowry Coytmor, who (beyinge once settled att Bodscalyn, beyng but a small tenēt and an uncouth habitātōn) would not remove from thence to Trergoc soe ffarr from her friendes, thoughte ytt was a better dwellynge. But the moste landes that Robert Owen hadd in the commott of Ucharfe was the thyrd part of the landes of David ap Will'm ap Gruffyth, ap Robyn which came unto hym from his mother Angharad Vch Ddavid ap Will'm, who was copartner with her sister Jane and her sister Agnes, of which lande Syr John Bodvil, Knight, hadd the purpart belongynge

unto Jane, Robte Owen the purparte of Angharad, and David Lloyd ap Rees the purparte of Agnes.

By these braunches above menco'ed every understandinge man may knowe how many honorable wor^{ll} (worshipful) and worthy personages ellswere (out of this commotte) both in the county of Caernarvon, and in the countyes adjoyninge are descended ffrom Iarddur and soe from Helig ap Glannog, and nowe eminent men. And all the pettygrees derived from Madog Crwm. The tribe of Llechweth Issa and Cruthyn are descended from this worthy stocke. Helig ap Glannog which we treat of, Helig ap Glannog hadd three sonns that weare holy men, and canonized for saints, vidzt. Boda, and Gwyn, who were both sainttes in Dwygyfylchi, and doe lie buried at the end of the church in a little chappell annexed to the west end of the church, and another sonn called Brothen, who did searve God, and lyeth buried in Llanvrothen in Merioneddshire.

Seiriol, brother to Helig ap Glannog, was termed the holy priest, and was head of the religious house in Priestholme, in Fflintshire, which house was called Priestholme, from Seiriol, who was the holy priest, and in Welshe sythence the inundacon is called Ynys Seiriol. This Seiriol hadd allso an hermitage at Penmen Mawr, and there hadd a chappell where he did bestowe much of his tyme in prayers, the place beyng then an uncouth desarte and unfrequented rocke, and unaccessible both in regard of the steepness of the rocke and of the desartness of the wilderness. There beyng so thicke of wood that a man havynge once entered thereinto coulde hardly behoulde or see skye or ffirmament; ffrom Priestholme to Penmen Mawr did Seiriol cause a pavement to bee made wheruppon hee might walke drye ffrom his church att Priestholme to his chappell att Penmen Mawr, the vale beyng very lowe ground, and wette, which pavement may all this day bee discerned from Penmen Mawr to Priestholme when the sea is cleare, if a man lyste to goe in a boat to see

ytt. Sythence this greate and lamentable inundacōn, the way and passage beyinge stopped in this straight in regard the sea was come in, and did beate uppon the rockes at Penmen Mawr; his holy man Seiriol, lieke a good hermite, did cause a way to bee beaten and cutt through the mayne rocke, which is the onely passage that is to passe that straight. This way leadeth from Dwygyfylchi to Llanvair Vechan, and is the kinge's highway from Conwey to Bewmaris, Bangor, and Caernarvon, and the onely passage that the kinge's poste hath to ryde to and from Ireland. This rocke is a myle and a haulf in hight, and very perpendicular, especially beneath this way, the way begynninge at the sea shore within the p'ishe of Dwygyfylchi is cutt through the syd of a rocke, still ascendyng untill you come to a cricke uppon the rocke called Clippyn Seiriol, and thence is cutt directly forwards throughe the syde of a steepe hard rocke, neither descendyng nor ascendyng untill you come to Seiriols chappell beyng aboute a quarter of a myle from Clippyn Seiriol, and all that way is 200 yardes above the sea, over which yf either man or beaste shoulde fall, both sea and rocke, rocke and sea woulde strive and contend whether of both shoulde doe him the greatest mischief; and from the chappell aforesaid forward the way is cutt throughe the syde of a gravelly rocky hill, still descendyng untill you come agayne to the sea shore within the p'ishe of Llanfair. This way in leangth is about a mile and somewhat better, and in breadth two yardes, but in some places scarce a yarde and a quarter or a yarde, and this way is ever sythence kepte and repayred by a heremite who hath nothing ffor his labour, and service therein, but the charity of well disposed people and passengers, and a gatherynge once ev'ry yeere in the p'ishes and towne churches adjoynge, and the benevolence of the justices of peace, and such as be ympanelled of the graund inquest in every sessions within the three shires of North Wales. And ffor all this the way woulde sone p'isse (were ytt not

for the fyrmenes of the rocke) by reason of greate stones and rubbell that often fall from the hill (beynge dissolved upon the thawinge of ev'ry greate snowe and froste) and sometymes either choake and fill upp the passage or ells breake downe greate gappes in the way which are repayred by the heremite with the healpe of the inhabitants of the p'issches adjoyninge and newe foundac'ons wrought in such gappes upon poles and thornes.

In this greate washe uppon a lowe grounde ebbe in every March and June, when it ebbes ffurthest, are to be scene the rootes of greate oake and ashe att the ffurthest ebbe, where at other tymes in the yeere it doth not ebbe at all, but only upon springe tydes in March and August ['June' has been obliterated in the MS., and 'August' written above it.] This I speake as an eye witness havynge seene the rootes my sealf, and taken them upp, soe that it shoulde seeme that this vale before the inundacōn was a woodland countrey.

On the toppe of Penmaen Mawr standes a high, strong, rocky hill, called Braich y Dinas; whereuppon is to bee seene the ruynous walles of a stronge and invincible ffortificacōn, compassed with a treble walle; and within every walle there are to be seene the ffoundacōn of at leaste a hundred toures all round, and of æquall bigness in breadth, some sixe yardes ev'ry way within the walles. The walles of this same Dinas weare in most places two yardes thicke, and in some places aboute three yardes thicke. This castle, when ytt stood, was impregnable, and noe way to offer any assaulte unto ytt; the hill beynge high, rocky, and pendicular, and the walles very stronge. The way or entrance unto ytt is ascendynge, with many turnynges, sometymes one way, sometymes an other way; soe that a hundred men might defend themselves in this castle agaynst a whole legion that should assayle them. And yet it should seeme that there weare lodgynges within these walles

¹ 6s. 8d. paid by the king towards the repairs for this way, per Receiver General.

ffor twenty thousand men in the highest toppe of the rocke. Within the innermost walle of this Dinas there is a ffyne, delicate well wherein there is plentye of sweate, wholesome springe water att all tymes, and in the driest summer; which is a wonderfull guyfte of God, that, for the use of man, water shoulde springe upp in the very uppermost toppe of so highe and so hard a rocke, beynge at leaste a myle and a haulf, or a myle and a quarter, in hight from the ffoote of Penmen Mawr. By tradition we doe receive ytt from our forefathers, that this was the ultimum refugium, the strongest, surest, and safest refuge and place of defence that the auncient Brittaines hadd in all Snowdon to defend themsealves from the incursions and inrodes of there enemyes; for the lieke place, so stronge, so impregnable, so deffensive, is not to bee ffound in all Snowden. And besydes, the greatenes and lardgenes of the worke sheweth that ytt was a princelye and royall fortificacōn strengthened both by nature and workmanshippe, seated in the toppe of one of the highest mountaynes in Snowdon, neare the sea, and in the myddest of the best and ffertilest soyle in all Caernarvonshire. The mountaynes adjoining to this place is ffyne, delicate, dry pasture, and hath been aunciently enclosed and inhabited, as app'eth by the ffoundacōns of stone wales which are every where to bee discerned, and by ridges which are in very many places so apparent as yf ytt had beene plowed within these sixe yeeres. But nowe ytt lyeth waste, and is occupied in common by the inhabitants of the p'ishes adjoyninge, whereuppon they have pasture ffor all maner of beastes *sans* numbers, and have greate store of very good turffe and gorse ffor there ffyringe.

Aboute a myle from this fortification standeth the rarest monument that is to bee ffound in all Snowden, called Y Meini Hirion: ytt standes within the p'ishe of Dwygyfylchi, above Twdduglasse, uppon the playne mountaygne. This monum^{to} standes round as a circle, compassed about with a stone walle; and within the walle, close under the walle, are longe greate stones

round about the circle, standynge upon there endes in the grounde, that a man would wonder where in these partes such stones weare to be found, and howe they weare soe sett upon there endes in the ground. There are of these stones now standynge in this circle, as I take it, twelve; whereof some of them are ii yards and three quarters, some two yarde, some a yarde and three quarters above ground, besydes what is within the ground. The circle within these large stones, which wee call Meini Hirion is every way in breadth some sixe and twenty yarde; this standes upon the playne mountayne as soon as you come to the height, and hath much playne even ground about ytt. Ytt shoulde seeme that this was a place whereunto the auncient Bryttaynes came from the Dinas aforesayd to encampe themsealves and trayne there souldiers: ytt stands in a plane fitte ffor justes and tournamentes and this circle thus rounded with these longe stones might bee the place where the kinge's tente was pitched, and neer to this circle there are three pretty big stones upon their endes standynge triangle-wiese, lieke a tribbet (tripod?), whereuppon as they say was sett a great cauldron to boyle meale in, and surely these three stones doe look as if they had beene longe in a great ffyre.

Some two or three flightes shoots from this place are diverse greate heapes of small stones, which we call carneddi. And in this place there was a greate battayle ffought between the Romaines and the Brittaines, where the Romans weare overthrowne and a greate slaughter of both sydes. And such as were slayne weare buried in heapes one upon another, and these stones caste upon them least the wild bores and swyne shoulde digge upp there bodies, and withall ffor a memorial unto future ages that the bodies of men lay there buried. And aboute these greate heapes of stones there are divers graves with stones laid upon them upon there endes aboute them, and one or two stones upon the sayd graves where, as they say, the pryme

men that weare there slayne weare buried: ytt is greate pittie that our Brittishe histories are so ymbelished that we have no certainty ffor these thinges, but must only rely uppon tradition.

Near unto this place there is a fyne delicate hill called Moelvre, round by nature, and mounted very highe, and in the toppe very playne and pleasant, uppon this hill there is a circle marked whereuppon stood three stones, aboute a yard and a quarter above grounde, the one redd as blood, the other white, and the third a little bluer than the white stone, standynge in triangle wiese. What shoulde bee the reason of placynge such three stones in such a place uppon soe highe, and so pleasant a mounte, and to place these stones of such colloures, I cannot express otherwise than wee have yt by tradition. The tradition is this that God almighty hath wrought in this place a miracle ffor increasynge of our ffayth. And that was thus:—Three women, aboute such tyme as Christianity began to creepe into amongst us uppon a Sabath day in the mornynge went to the toppe of this hill to wynowe there corne, and havynge spread there wynowyng sheete uppon the grounde, and begunn there worke, some of there neighbours came unto them, and did rep'hend them ffor violatyng and breakynge the Lorde's commandment by workynge uppon the Sabath day. These ffaithless women regardynge there p'ffit more than the obsearvyng of God's commandem^{te} made slight of their neighbours' admonition, and healde on in there worke, whereuppon ytt pleased God instantly to transforme them into three pillows of stones, and to fframe these stones of the same collour as the womens clothes weare, one read, thother white, and the third bluishe, and to transforme there winowyng sheele and corne into earth, and soe to leave them there an example unto others. This is a tradition wee have and beleeved by the ould people in that neighborhood, and howsoever whether it was soe or noe the tradition is wholesome, and will deter others ffrom workynge uppon

the Sabooth day. These stones beyng worth the seyinge as they weare there placed have been digged uppe by some idle headed youths within this six yeares and weare rouled downe the hill, and doe nowe lye together at the ffoote of the hill.

As ffor Tiganwy, or Gannocke Castle, ytt was from the begynninge the chiefe seate of the kynges of North Wales, and not originally founded by any of the earles of Chester; ffor Hugh Lupus was by Will'm Conqueror created Earle of Chester and sworde-bearer of England, with these wordes, vidzt.: "*Habendum et tenendum dictum comitatum Cæstriæ sibi et hæredibus suis ita libere ad gladium sicut ipse rex totam tenebat Angliam ad coronam*"; but hadd not Tygangle and Rhyvoniog untill aboute anno 1092, by the graunte of Will'm Ruffus, unto whome hee did homage for the same. And anno 1096 we read that Hugh Goch earl of Arundel and Salopsbury, and Hugh Lupus also surnamed Gras, that is the ffatte earl of Chester, and a number of nobles more, did gather a huge army and entred into North Wales agaynst Gryffyth ap Conan and Cadogan ap Bleddyn, who weare fayne to betake themsealves into the hills and mounteygues for their deffence, because they weare not able to encounter the earles. And then the earles came over against the Ile of Isle of Moñ or Anglesey, where they did buyld the castle of Aberlhyenan. The earles made this onroade into North Wales by the p'curem^t (procurement) of Owen ap Edwyn, who was the prince's chieffe counsellor, and his father-in-lawe, whose daughter Gruffyth hadd marriedd, havynge hymsealf married the daughter of Cynwyn, vidzt, Everyth, aunte to Cadogan, who openly went with all his power unto them, and did lead them into the Isle of Anglesey, which thinge, when Gruffyth and Cadogan p'ceaved (perceived), they sayled over into Ireland mistrustyng the treason of there owne people. Then the earles spoyled the Ile and slew all that they ffound there. And Hugh earle of Salop was there stroke with an arrow in the face by Magnus

the sonne of Harold, and thereof died; and soe, suddenly, either party forsoke the Ile, and left Owen ap Edwyn prince in the land, who had allured them thither.

We read also, that the said Hugh Lupus, also sur-named Gras earle of Chester, anno 1113, did incense king Henry the Ffyrst to invade North Wales, who came himsealf in p'son to ——— (?) but then there was a peace politickly concluded between the kinge and Gruffyth ap Conan and Owen ap Cadogan, by the subtlety of Mereddydd ap Bleddyn and the said earle of Chester.

In anno 1248, Randal earle of Chester, gathered a greate power of his friendes and hyred souldiers from all p'tes of England, unto whom Madog ap Mereddydd prince of Powis, disdayninge to houlde his landes of Owen Gwynedd, joyned all his power. And they both together entered prince Owen's landes, who, like a worthy prince, not sufferynge the spoyle of his subjects, mett them at Caunsyllt, and bouldly bad them battell, in which battell Madog ap Mereddydd and the earle of Chester were fayne to trust to their heeles, whome the North Wales men did soe pursue that ffew escaped.

We read that anno 1210, in kinge John's time, the earle of Chester leadd an army into Rhos by the kinge's appoyntment, and there did reediffye the castle of Tyganwy which prince Llewellyn ap Yerwerth had before destroyed. And thereupon the prince entered the earle's landes and destroyed a great parte thereof, and rettourned home with great bootye.

Anno 1211. Kinge John came to Tiganwy and ffortified the castle, but was fayne to withdraw his fforces from want of victualls.

Anno 1213. Prince Llewellyn layd siege to the castell of Tiganwy and Ruthlan and wonn them both, soe that hee leafte the king neither houlde nor castell within his land.

Anno 1260, Prince Llewellyn ap Gruffyth raised the castell of Tiganwy and Diserth, and destroyed the

earledom of Chester, sythence w^h tyme Tyganwy was never reedified.

This I have expressed to make it app^r that Tyganwy, als Cannoche Castell, was an ancient Brittishe fortification in the tyme of the kinges of Brittain; for Maelgwn lyved there, and lyeth buried at Priestholme, where hee dyed, havynge taken uppon him the habit of a monk, and all the kinges after Maelgwn until Cad . . . lyved there, and after ytt continued to bee the seate of the kinges of North Wales untill . . . the Conquest. That the kinges of England began to invade North Wales, and sometymes to gain that and other castells in Rhos, Rhyvoniog, and Tygangle. Once you may see it was reedified in kinge John's tyme to the kinge's use by the earle of Chester, but the castle was not originally built by any one of the earles of Chester.

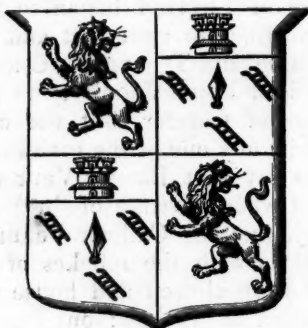
Whereas you say that Bangor Vaur was destroyed by Owen Glyn Dwr in revenge of Bu^{pp} Madog's treason. True ytt is that the Cathedral church and Bangor house, together with the relickes of Bangor fyred by Glyndwr, and the church and house were repayred by Bu^{pp} Scevington in his time; but Bangor Vawr was formerly, in anno 1212, burned by kinge John, and Bu^{pp} Robert taken prisoner, who was afterwards ransomed for 200 hawkes.

ON SOME OLD FAMILIES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LAMPETER, CARDIGANSHIRE.

No. IV.

(Concluded from Vol. VII, p. 28.)

PETERWELL.—THE LLOYDS.



Arms of Sir Herbert Lloyd, Bart.

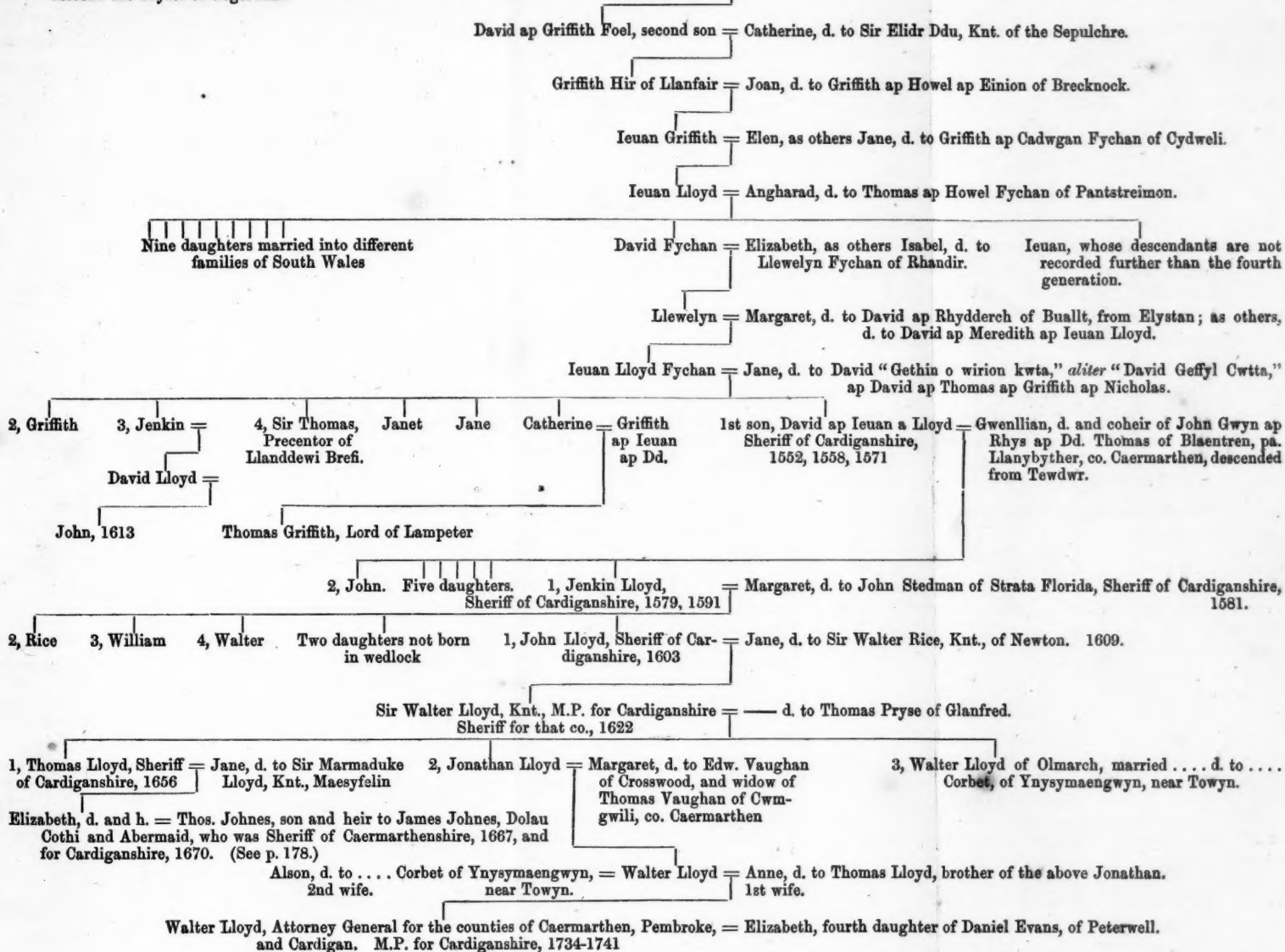
THE reader will have observed that one of the daughters of Daniel Evans married Walter Lloyd of Llanfair Clydogau. By this union the lineage of Cadifor ap Dinawal was joined to the race of Gwaithfoed, and a new family sprang at Peterwell, which bade fair at one time to become one of the most powerful and influential houses in South Wales.

But before we proceed with Peterwell, in order to make our paper as complete as possible, we shall give the genealogy of the Lloyds of Llanfair Clydogau, gathered from Dwnn and the MS. in our custody, to which we have referred before (p. 169).

We must not pass by the name of Sir Walter Lloyd without citing the character given him by the writer in the *Cambrian Register*, whom we have already quoted more than once. It is the brightest in the whole group: "Sir Walter Lloyd, a gentleman and a scholar, elegant in his tongue and pen, nobly just in his deportment, naturally fit to manage the affayres of his country, which he did before these times with much honor and integrity. He served knight for his country in the Parlia-

LLANFAIR CLYDOGAU.

GRIFFITH FOEL, Lord of Castle Edwin and Glyn Aeron, ap Griffith ap Ierwerth ap Ifor ap Agnes, d. to Robert ap Madog, Lord of Cydewen.
 Cadifor ap Gwaithfoed, Prince of Ceredigion in the eleventh century; from whom, too,
 descend the Pryses of Gogerddan



Arms.—The arms, as described by Dwnn, are: 1 3 llew blaidd y dwyn kynts,
 2 Gwaithfoed, ail Klothien, 3 Tewdwr, 4 y blaidd val y Dwys.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ment; but quitted that service on the Earl of Strafford's death; was Commissioner of Array; paid a deep composition in Goldsmiths' Hall; contents himself within the walls of his house." Sir Walter was disabled, Feb. 5, 1643, for deserting the service of the House, being in the King's quarters, and adhering to that party. A new writ was issued June 5th, and Sir Richard Pryse, of Gogerddan, Bart., was returned.¹

But to return to Peterwell. Walter Lloyd, after his marriage with Elizabeth Evans (which took place, probably, about the year 1713), made his home at Peterwell. Peterwell and Llechwedd Deri estate had fallen to Mrs. Lloyd's share as co-heiress. He had been brought up a lawyer; and became, we know not exactly at what time, Attorney-General for the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. He was member of Parliament for the county of Cardigan from 1734 to 1741. It appears, from Mr. Hughes's *Parliamentary Representation of Cardiganshire*, that he was reelected to serve in the second parliament of George II, which was summoned in the year 1741; but there was some flaw in the election, and Thomas Powell of Nanteos took his place. Walter Lloyd had nine children: Mary, born in 1714, died in 1720; Daniel, died young, 1715; Walter, died young, 1717; John, born probably in 1818,²—of whom more hereafter; Anne, wife of Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd, of Millfield, Bart., born 1719, died 1746 (vide pp. 276, 277); Herbert, born 1720,—of whom presently; Elizabeth, wife of John Adams of Whitland, co. Caermarthen, born 1721; Alice, wife of Jeremiah Lloyd of Mabws,³ born 1724 (vide p. 276); Thomas, died young, 1725.⁴

Walter Lloyd died in 1746⁵, and was buried at Lampeter on the 22 of February in that year. His wife, Elizabeth Lloyd, had died in 1743.

Walter Lloyd was succeeded in his estate, and the office of Attorney General for the three counties, by his eldest surviving son, John Lloyd, who also was member of Parliament for the county of Cardigan from 1747 to his death, in 1755. John Lloyd⁶ married, in the year 1750, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir

¹ Hughes's *Parliamentary Representation of Cardiganshire*.

² His baptism is not in the Lampeter parish register.

³ Jeremiah Lloyd resided for some time at Millfield (vide p. 276), and was for a long period steward of the manor of Lampeter. We also notice the name of Francis Dyer, of Aberglasney, as steward here.

⁴ His baptism does not appear in the register. He may have been two or three years of age when he died.

⁵ In a biographical sketch of Col. Johnes, of Hafod, which may be seen in the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1817, we meet with the following: "According to a memorandum furnished by a contemporary, he (Col.

Isaac Le Hoop, and received some £80,000 as a marriage portion from his wife.¹ In the same year he became possessed of the Millfield estate by the will of his brother-in-law, Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd. He did not live long to enjoy the wealth which had fallen to his lot. He died of a nervous disorder in 1755, without issue, and was buried at Lampeter on the 29th of June in that year. His widow remarried one George Montgomery, but left no issue. A portion of her fortune had been laid out in mortgages on farms in the neighbourhood of Lampeter. These she bequeathed to a sister's daughter, who married Sir Edward Williams of Llangoed Castle, co. Brecknock. A daughter of Sir Edward married Mr. Thos. Wood of Littleton, co. Middlesex. This family is now represented by General Wood.

I have heard it said that George II intended to elevate John Lloyd to the peerage, with the title of Lord Brynhywel (from the name of the old residence of the Lloyds of Lampeter), had the latter lived a little longer. It is also said that his wife was a maid of honour in his Majesty's court.²

As John Lloyd³ died without issue, his brother Herbert succeeded to his estates, Llechwedd Deri, Peterwell, and Millfield. His father had given him Foelallt, where, I believe, he resided

Johnes' father) was accustomed to entertain the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, and Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, together with Mr. Lloyd of Peterwell, for weeks together, at his hospitable seat of Llanfair, in Cardiganshire. They played, during the evening, for large sums, and Messrs. Fox and Rigby usually proved fortunate: 'thus the *country gentlemen* were cut up.' However, both Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Johnes afterwards married heiresses, and recovered." It is appended in a note, that Miss Knight (Mr. Johnes' wife) brought with her a fortune of £70,000; and that by the blunder of a "Welsh attorney," who did not know the difference between "heirs male and issue male," the estate of Hafod, formerly appertaining to the Herberts, devolved on the Johneses instead of the Lloyds. We may add that, had there been no wills and cutting off of entails, the Lloyds of Peterwell would have been heirs of the Llanfair estate. The mansion of Llanfair was suffered to fall into decay when the family became possessed of Hafod. Perhaps the proximity of the mines had something to do with its desertion.

¹ The communion plate of Lampeter church was the gift of this lady. The cup bears the date of 1751. The vessels consist of chalice, cup, and paten, of pure silver and elegant workmanship.

² Perhaps the late Mr. Thos. Hugh Jones, of Neuadd Fawr, near Lampeter, had more to say about Peterwell than any man of his time. Mr. Jones was intimately acquainted with the genealogies of the families of this county. Mr. Jones' father, who was Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1764, and died in 1813, at the age of ninety-one, was a contemporary and friend of John and Sir Herbert Lloyd.

³ The good burghers of Cardigan may be interested to learn that Mr. John Lloyd contributed £100 towards recasting their church bells in 1745.

for some time. Herbert Lloyd married, first, a Miss Bragge, an English lady; who died in the year 1743, and was buried at Lampeter on the 30th of March in that year. An infant daughter had preceded her to the grave a few days before. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of William Powell, of Nanteos, and widow of Richard Stedman of Strata Florida. Herbert Lloyd was created a baronet by George III, on the 26th of January, 1763. Meyrick (*History of Cardiganshire*) says that this honour was conferred upon him on presenting a congratulatory address from the borough of Cardigan on his Majesty's accession to the throne. If this be true, the good burghers of Cardigan must have been late in sending their congratulations. Meyrick cites some rhymes written on the "occasion" by one of the Lloyds of Alltyrodin, a clergyman; who was afterwards, at the recommendation of Sir Herbert, collated by the Bishop of St. David's to the living of Llanarth. The lines are as follows:

"A would-be member brought of late,
From borough little known,
In an address of early date,
His incense to the throne.

"Soon tidings came where Tivy flows
Through tyrant-harassed land,
That Lloyd to envied honours rose,
And kissed the royal hand.

"O! had our gracious sovereign's touch
But cured him of his evil,
I'd own St. George ne'er boasted such
A triumph o'er the devil."

Sir Herbert Lloyd represented the Cardiganshire boroughs in Parliament from 1761 to 1768.¹ He died in London on the 19th of August 1769, and was buried at Lampeter on the 3rd of September. Some of the old inhabitants remembered his funeral. He was buried at night with great pomp. The road from the mansion to the parish church was lighted with torches.

Sir Herbert Lloyd's name is a "household word" in the neighbourhood of Lampeter. All that one hears of him is not unmixed praise. But we are glad to find that he is not without his good word. The bard of Castell Hywel, some of whose stanzas we have already cited, thus speaks of him and his brother John:

¹ He was more than a "would-be" member, therefore, when he was made a baronet. Perhaps the rhymer only meant by the "envied honours," that he had appeared at court, and kissed hands.

"Dau farchog enwog anwyd—o honi,
 Rhai hynod dderchafwyd ;
 Dau hylew, dau lew, dau Lwyd,
 Gwrola' gwyr a welwyd."

Of Sir Herbert himself he says :

"Y gorau'i ddoniau o ddynion—aned,
 A'r mwyna' o gyfeillion ;
 Tarrig lew o't i'r glewion,
 Ond i'r gwar mor war a'r o'n."

The story of *Cae Shôn Philip*, like "melldith Maesyfelin," is in every mouth. There is a tradition that Sir Herbert obtained a field, known by the above name, close to the Peterwell demesne, the property of a poor man, by violence and wrong. It is said that the owner, *Shôn Philip*, was obstinately unwilling to sell it to him; and that Sir Herbert one night caused his servants to throw a black ram of his flock down through Shôn's chimney; and upon finding it there next morning, after a pretended search of the neighbourhood, to accuse him of stealing it. The sequel is obvious. *Shôn* must suffer for felony, or purchase the pardon of his powerful neighbour on his own terms; which would be, of course, the possession of the coveted field. It is possible that, in this instance, the sin of one of his ancestors (the Evanses) is unjustly laid at the door of Sir Herbert Lloyd; although we must confess that there is another story, not unlike the above, told of him. It is remarkable that in the pedigree of the Evanses there occurs the name *Ieuan Philip*,—*Shôn Philip*, in fact; and I think it may be possible that this portion of land, called after him *Cae Shôn Philip*, and so known to this day, may have been the subject of envy, and perhaps litigation between some members of the family; and that the dispute was terminated by a *black ram*. Dd. Evans, of Llechwedd Deri, when he first purchased Peterwell, on being asked why he had set his heart on such a small place, replied that, if a horse could get a place to lie down, he would soon find room to stretch himself. These traditions are given as they are current in the locality. The reader's memory will, perhaps, supply him with similar stories. With regard to the amount of truth contained in them, he will exercise his judgment.

Sir Herbert Lloyd was a man of great stature, and on occasions he ruled his dependents and tenants with a rod of iron. His word was quite law in these parts; and the process of sending a man to Cardigan gaol was an exceedingly simple one in his day. He lived at Peterwell in true baronial state. When he passed to and from London, his tenants, all the way from Lampeter to Llandovery, brought relays of horses and

oxen to help his retinue forward. But, notwithstanding his great territorial possessions, he got into debt and difficulties, and was obliged to raise a mortgage on his estates. He inherited a large portion of the impetuosity of Thomas Evans, the Cromwellite hero of Peterwell. In his dealings with his creditors, his whip was often brought into requisition; and woe to the bailiff that was entrusted to carry a writ to Peterwell, for the poor fellow might have to swallow it at once, on the spot, without any ado!

Sir Herbert Lloyd's married life, with his second wife, was not a happy one. Lady Lloyd was older than Sir Herbert; and, from all accounts, there was not much affection between them. She resided principally at Foelallt, in the parish of Llanddewi Brefi. She is mentioned by Edward Richard, of Ystradmeurig, in his *Pastorals*:

"Daw Anna i dywynnu cyn nemmawr cân imi
Di weli blwy Dewi'n blodeuo."

Lady Lloyd survived her husband. She was buried in the church of Strata Florida, where there is a monument to her memory with the following inscription:

This humble stone
Was placed here in memory of Dame Anne Lloyd, daughter of
William Powell, late of Nanteos, Esq., and Averina his wife.

She was first married to Richard Stedman of
Strata Florida, Esq., by whom she had two daughters, who
Died young, and with their father buried in this chapel.

She was afterwards relict of Sir Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, Bart.

She departed this life the second day of August 1778,

In the 76th year of her age,
And was interred near this place in well founded hopes
Of a joyfull resurrection.

Her virtues were eminent: her piety was without
Ostentation, hypocrisy, or superstition.

Her humanity and benevolence were general and conspicuous, and
Her charity appears by the heartfelt lamentations
Of the poor and needy.

To the above truths may be added that her tenderness and warm
Affection for her relations will ever be remembered
With gratitude and reverence.

I! Decus. I! Nostrum.

At the death of Lady Lloyd, the estate of Strata Florida, by the will of her first husband, fell into the possession of the Powells of Nanteos.

Sir Herbert Lloyd died without issue. By his death the Lloyds of Llanfair and Peterwell, in the male line, became extinct. He bequeathed his estates, burdened with a heavy mortgage, to John Adams of Whitland, co. Caermarthen, the

son of his sister Elizabeth. Mr. Adams was member of Parliament for the borough of Caermarthen from 1774 to 1780. It is said that he gave £4,000 towards building the Town Hall in that borough. He served Sheriff for Caermarthenshire in 1774. Mr. Adams resided for some time at Peterwell; but he was obliged to sell the whole of Sir Herbert Lloyd's property.

The Llechwedd Deri estate he sold to Wm. Williams of Pantseiri (Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1751), shortly after he succeeded. This is now part of the Castle Hill property. Peterwell, including Millfield, was sold to Mr. Johnes of Hafod, in conjunction with Mr. Herbert Lloyd of Caermarthen. We have failed to ascertain the date of Mr. Adams' death. He was alive in 1811. One of his sisters married Barrett Bowen Jordan of Neston, co. Pembroke; whose daughter, Frances, married John Hill Harries of Priskilly, co. Pembroke. I believe that some members of this family are now resident in Cardiganshire. After Peterwell passed into the hands of its purchasers, a great part of the house was pulled down, and its costly fittings carried away, or sold, in different directions. Davis of Castell Hywel says:

"Balchder ac uwchder ei gwych-dai—roddwyd
I raddu cabandai;
Cadd main mwyna' tecca'r tai
'll dattod i wneud diottai.

"Glasni, du oerni daw arnoch;—galar
Ac alaeth rëd trwyddoch,
Ac wylo wnewch pan gweloch
Feini'i mŵr yn gafnau moch."

But the purchase not being completed, Mr. Albany Wallis, an attorney in London, who held the original mortgage, bought the place. He bequeathed the property to his son, Colonel Baily Wallis, who sold Peterwell and its appurtenances to Mr. Hart Davis of Bristol, for many years member of Parliament for Colchester. Colonel Baily Wallis was Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1806.

Mr. Hart Davis improved the property by encouraging a better system of farming, and by planting extensively. He built the Town Hall of Lampeter (1818) and benefited the neighbourhood in various ways. Mr. Davis disposed of the estate to Mr. John Scandrett Harford of Blaise Castle, Bristol, and his brothers; in which family it now remains. The ground upon which St. David's College is built, is the freewill offering of this family to the church in Wales. Mr. Scandrett Harford served the office of Sheriff for Cardiganshire in 1825. Mr. J.

Battersby Harford, his nephew, was Sheriff for the same county in 1855.

Peterwell was at one time a magnificent mansion. A traveller¹ in Wales, in 1801, thus notices the place: "Llanbedr, a small town, containing nothing particularly worthy of observation, except the large old seat of Sir Herbert Lloyd, which is built close to the town, and exhibits a very striking appearance with its four great towers crowned with domes, in the middle of a well-planted enclosure; but it appears to have been long neglected, and now seldom inhabited."

Of the mansion, the bard of Castell Hywel says:

"Troir ei chain lydain aelwydau'n erddi,
A gwyrdion weirglodau;
A mynych yr ych o'r iaŷ
Bawr lawr ei gwyh barlyrau."

Of the house, nothing now stands except some broken, crumbling walls; but the avenue leading to it, between rows of elms, still attracts the eye of the passing stranger.

And now this paper is nearly at an end. In conclusion, I would beg to make one or two remarks. A gentleman occupying a high position in this county, some few years ago complained to one of the Commissioners of inquiry into the state of education in Wales, that the people "were less disposed to respect the old families of the county than they used to be." Now it is not for us here to inquire how far this is correct; and, if it is, what may have been the causes at work in bringing it about. But we have always thought that the gentry of South Wales neglect one powerful means of influence with the people,—that is, a colloquial knowledge of the Welsh language. We look upon it as a matter of plain, practical usefulness, that everybody connected by property, or otherwise, with the Principality, should, as far as they are able, acquaint themselves with the language of the people. Again, we are very far from joining in any cry of "Wales for the Welsh." If any Englishman presents himself among us as a candidate for any office or position, for which he possesses the necessary qualifications, let us not brand him as a stranger (*estron*), because he was not born this side of the Severn; but rather let us welcome him, and give him every fair play, and let us be proud that we are a part and parcel of a mighty nation, where there is no dominant race; where there are no Helots, but all equally privileged; and where the best blood of Celt and Saxon and Norman

¹ Evans, who almost repeats word for word the description of a previous tourist,—Skrine, 1798.

runs united in one stream. Our countrymen, English, Welsh, Irish, and Scotch, have fought the battles of their common fatherland side by side. There is no sea which is not stained by their blood; nor battlefield where their bones are not laid, from Agincourt to the sanguinary trenches of Sebastopol,—why, then, should we join in any narrow cry of exclusive patriotism?

And lastly, we see that not only provincial families become extinct, but the dynasties of princes pass away; still we can say,—“Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another.”

W. EDMUNDS.

Lampeter.

Correspondence.

A CATALOGUE OF THE PENIARTH MSS.

BELONGING TO W. W. E. WYNNE, ESQ., M.P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—You may consider the enclosed list worth publishing in a forthcoming number of your Journal. It will form a sort of supplemental list to the Hengwrt MSS. now deposited here. I wish, however, there was a perfect catalogue of those manuscripts. There are many catalogues, such as they are (three printed). One is in the autograph of the well-known Edw. Lhuyd, of the Ashmolean Museum; and two are by Mr. Aneurin Owen. Neither of them, however, contains, upon a rough guess, more than four-fifths of the manuscripts,—some much less. In Mr. Owen's catalogue, what information do we derive from such items as the following?

- “253. Cywyddau, by various authors.
- “254. Cywyddau, by different authors.
- “258. Poetry. 8vo.; an inch thick.
- “259. Poetry. 8vo.; an inch thick.”

Many of the manuscripts were tied up in bundles; and it would seem that, in some instances, Mr. Aneurin Owen has numbered and catalogued merely the upper MS. in the bundle, and not separately each

within it. He states in a note, that probably some of the MSS. were amongst the printed books at Hengwrt; and, if so, they did not fall under his notice. I hope some day to see a perfect catalogue made of this valuable collection. I think it must amount, altogether, to about four hundred and fifty or five hundred MSS.; but they are not yet arranged.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. W. E. W.

Peniarth, April 8, 1861.

1. A folio vol. of Original Letters of Mr. Edw. Lhuyd, of the Ashmolean Museum, etc., etc.; and several loose letters by the same writer, with other letters and papers in the same volume.
2. A folio vol. of Pedigrees of the Nobility, written in Queen Elizabeth's reign.
3. A folio vol. of Pedigrees, principally of S. Wales. Nearly the whole of this vol. is a transcript, of about the middle of the 17th century, from portions of the MSS. of George Owen, of Kemes, Esq., as compiled by him from Lewis Dwnn's Visitations.
4. A folio vol. of Welsh Pedigrees, in the autograph of one of the Randle Holmes, Heralds of Chester; written probably about the time of Charles II.
5. A folio vol., bound in russia leather, entitled "Collections for a Genealogy of the Family of Peniarth, in Merionethshire."
6. A quarto vol., bound in blue velvet, containing matter, principally genealogical, in the autograph of the celebrated Robt. Vaughan, of Hengwrt.
7. A folio vol., consisting of copies of old Wills and Pedigrees, or portions of ditto; collected from Deeds, etc., etc.
8. A quarto vol., containing a copy of Davies' (of Llansilin) "Display of Heraldry," and some Pedigrees.
9. A quarto vol., bound in red morocco, consisting of the Pedigree of the Wynnes and Joneses of Wern; written by the Rev. Rd. Thomas, of Penmorva in Carnarvonshire; in whose autograph there are two vols. of Welsh Pedigrees in the Heralds' College.
10. A quarto vol., entitled "A short Account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales, in Oliver Cromwell's time." This is supposed to be a copy of a MS. formerly in the Mostyn library, but now missing. It is the same, and in the same hand, as one saved, and but little injured, from the fire at Wynnstay.

11. Journal of Sir Kenelm Digby, written by his own hand when he was Admiral in the Narrow Seas. Folio.
12. A folio Welsh Dictionary, written by a Dr. Williams about the time of Charles I.
13. Six Letters from Dr. Corbet and Ld. Pembroke, and Verses by the latter.
14. A Manuscript Play of Fletcher, entitled "Demetrius and Enanthe." Written, in 1625, by Ralph Crane. 4to. Given to the late W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P.
15. A short "Discourse" of the Pedigrees of the Families of Percy and Stanley. Supposed to be in the autograph of Ben Jonson. 4to.
16. A quarto vol. of Letters of the late Rev. Peter Roberts, in his autograph.
17. A Prayer Book printed in 1638, and containing at the end a register of the births, etc., of several of the family of Mostyn; and unfortunately this register was cut out and lost by an ignorant binder.
18. A small 8vo vol., bound in crimson, containing matter principally genealogical.
19. A small 8vo. vol., bound in scarlet, containing the like matter.
20. Dodderidge's Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales, etc. Folio. Written about the time of Charles I.
21. Sir Kenelm Digby's Discourse concerning the Vegetation of Plants. Folio.
22. An old List of the Sheriffs of Carnarvonshire.
23. A quarto vol. of South Wales Pedigrees.
24. A case containing a collection of loose papers, principally genealogical.
25. Use of the Globes. 4to.
26. Notes from Llyfr Goch Asaph. 4to.; bound in red morocco. All, or nearly all, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt. There is little doubt that this is one of the MSS. which had been long missing from the Hengwrt Collection.
27. A very ancient MS. on vellum, apparently a collection of Statutes.
28. Select Extracts from the Registers of Keel, etc., by Rev. Mark Noble.
29. Pedigree of the Lloyds and Owens of Peniarth, sent from Morben on the death of Mrs. Margaret Williams, about 1836; in the autograph of the Rev. Richard Thomas above mentioned.

30. A Passional, beautifully illuminated, in its original crimson velvet binding; one of the original Gothic clasps remaining, but lately detached.
31. Pedigree of the Family of Wynne, of Glyn, Wern, and Peniarth, to the present time; containing copies of, and abstracts from, Deeds, etc. Folio.
32. Welsh Grammar, by Edeyrn "the Golden-Tongued"; said to be very valuable. 4to. See Owen's Welsh Grammar, p. 1.
33. The Original Visitation of the three Counties, "uwch Conwy." This had been formerly in the Peniarth Library; and is supposed to have been stolen by an agent. It got into the possession of Mr. Griffith Roberts, a medical man at Dolgelley; and was purchased from him, or his representatives, by the late Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan. It is now restored to its right owner. A large proportion of the pedigrees are certified by the representatives of the families to which the pedigrees relate. This MS. was printed, but very incorrectly, from a copy, under the editorship of Sir Samuel R. Meyrick. See the "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," 2 vols., 4to.; Llandovery, 1846.
34. Feoda debita in Curia Augmentationum. Folio. A MS. of the time of Edward VI.
35. Heaven and Earth, or God and Vertusia; a poem. 4to.
36. Autographs of Lords-Lieuts. and Custodes Rotulorum, and Representatives in Parliament, for the county of Merioneth; the earliest of the reign of Henry VIII. To which is added a collection of miscellaneous autographs; some of great interest and value.
37. Officium B. Mariæ Virginis; beautifully illuminated. 4to.
38. Poetry, by Lydgate; and Wars of Alexander the Great; and the Story of the Three Kings of Cologne; beautifully illuminated, in its old velvet binding. Folio.
39. Copies of Deeds relating to Estates formerly belonging to the Family of Albany, Lords of the Manor of Whittington in the county of Salop. Folio.
40. A Service Book, of the 15th century, with musical notes.
41. "Llyma Dosparth Edeyrn Davod aur," etc., etc.; a transcript in the autograph of Dr. Owen Pugh.
42. Three thin quarto books, unbound; being extracts from various MSS., etc., upon genealogical subjects relating to Wales.
43. A small 8vo. vol. containing extracts relating to Wales, from documents in the Public Record Office in London.

44. Ditto, ditto.
45. Ditto, ditto.
46. Ditto, ditto, half bound, containing extracts from various MSS. relating to Wales.
47. Ditto, ditto, bound in vellum; ditto.
48. A quarto vol. of Collections for the History of Merionethshire, bound in red leather.
49. A Collection of Autograph Letters of King William IV, when Duke of Clarence; of the celebrated Lady Hamilton, etc., etc. Folio; bound in blue morocco.
50. A thin quarto vol. containing the marriages and arms of the Wynne family: the arms in colours.
51. A quarto vol., bound in parchment, containing a Collection of Welsh Poetry, principally elegies, epithalamia, etc., upon members of the Wynne family, or their connexions; many of the poems being transcribed from the works of the more eminent of the Welsh writers.

REMARKABLE ANTIQUITIES NEAR LLANEGRYN, MERIONETHSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—On looking over, some time since, one of the more valuable of the Hengwrt manuscripts, No. 104 in that collection, which is a volume in the autograph of the well-known herald and poet, Griffith Hiraethog, written about the year 1560, I came upon the following account of some antiquities which then existed in this parish:—

“Sir Vericonydd, Kwmwd Talybout, tre Beniarth, plwy Llan egryn.

“Yn y dre kou lle gelwid Llwyn y Gardd, yn ymyl Maes y Neuadd, rrwng Moel gwely y sarff a deau or llewin, y mae lle bu adail mawr y brigs etto iw gweled, a ffenestri yn y ddayer, ac ir oedd y llawr wedi pawio o geric ysgwar callestrig ar lun disie yn disgennu tō o glai yn gyntaf, tō o dywod yn nesaf, a thō o galch, ac yn hwnw y cerrig ysgwar wedi gosod.”

It will be seen that the *Welsh* in this description is somewhat obscure, but I am indebted to a friend for such a translation of it as the original will allow of.

“Merionethshire, comot of Talybout, township of Peniarth, parish of Llanegryn.

“In this township, at a place called Llwyn y gardd, near Maes y nenadd, between the hill of Gwely y sarph and the south-west, the spot where stood a large brick edifice is still to be seen. The windows are in the ground, and its floor was paved with square flint

stones in the shape of dice; descending, a layer of clay first, a layer of sand next, and then a layer of mortar, and in that were placed the square stones."

This seems very much to describe Roman remains, but nothing is now known of them. "Llwyn" is now a thick wood; "Maes y neuadd" (the field of the hall) must have been part or the whole of the large fields forming the lawn between this house and the high road; "Gwely Sarph" is well known.

About a week since, upon going entirely through every part of the wood of Llwyn for the purpose of marking trees for thinning, I bore in mind Griffith Hiracthog's account of the antiquities which existed there, but could find no spot in the slightest degree denoting where they were.

W. W. E. W.

Peniarth, Jan. 12th, 1861.

LOW SPRING-TIDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—You were kind enough to insert in the Journal of our society an account I sent you of a wall of solid masonry seen at a very low spring just under Nant Prestatyn, the residence of J. Dixon, Esq. I beg leave to suggest that our members living on the coast should notice low spring-tides. I have an idea that very valuable archaeological remains may be discovered, the sea having encroached much in Wales on what was once land, with buildings upon it. The "Sarn Badric," for instance, is much more visible at very low tides than at other times. The old stone in Abergele churchyard, with an inscription stating that the remains of a man are interred in the churchyard of St. Michael (Abergele), whose dwelling-place or house was three miles to the north, is curious at all events. This three miles to the north would be about *two miles* beyond the present low-water mark at ordinary tides.

Old inhabitants have told me that they have seen hearth stones of cottage floors on the sea side of the present great embankment, where they are now covered with sand and shingle, showing the constant encroachment of the sea on this coast.

Yours truly,

R. H. JACKSON.

BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—When I received my appointment from the Master of the Rolls, I was requested to bring out a complete edition of the *Brut y Tywysogion* and *Annales Cambrie*, portions of which only (*i. e.* as far

as 1066) had already been printed in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, and I proceeded at once to examine and collate the necessary MSS. Being anxious to adhere as closely as possible to the plan laid down in the *Monumenta*, I did not even venture to make the slight alterations, which I considered would be improvements, in the printed portions, without first consulting the proper authorities on the subject. The answer I received from the Master of the Rolls, was to the effect that in these matters I was to use my editorial discretion; which, therefore, I did.

The cause of the name of Mr. Duffus Hardy not having been mentioned in my preface, arose from the intention that the *Brut* and *Annales* should form only one volume. I was preparing an introduction to serve for both, when, owing to the size of the former becoming larger than was previously expected, I was advised to bring them out separately; and whilst I was, consequently, rearranging my preliminary matters, I inadvertently omitted to refer to the *Monumenta Historica* in my preface to the *Brut*, though *I have done so* in the introduction to the *Annales*; *I also stated there* that my work was to be considered simply as the completion of what was begun in the *Monumenta*. My having done so in one case, is surely proof sufficient that I did not intend to suppress or conceal the fact in the other.

As to the late Mr. Aneurin Owen, I was not to take it for granted that he was the editor of those portions of the *Brut* and *Annales* which were printed in the *Monumenta Historica*, as his name *does not occur* in connexion with them as such. Mr. Duffus Hardy kindly lent me some letters, loose notes, and prefatory fragments of Mr. Aneurin Owen, which he thought might be of use to me in compiling the introduction. But his manner of doing so left me under the impression that he did not intend that I should make express mention of them, more particularly (as I naturally supposed) because they were private correspondences, and because some of the materials had already been worked into the preface of the *Monumenta* without any reference to the name of the writers. It was, therefore, out of consideration for what I conceived would be the private wish of Mr. Duffus Hardy that I abstained from alluding to these papers; nor should I do so now, did I not infer from their partial production in your review that I may have been mistaken as to the wish of Mr. Duffus Hardy. There was nothing in the papers, however, but what I was already acquainted with, though I made no hesitation in adopting the language of the writer as far as it seemed to agree with my own views. Other facts and inferences, also, which occurred to me, but which were not in these fragments, I introduced, so as to make the preface as complete as possible. With regard to the Llanover MSS., I beg to say, that they *were not* in the handwriting of Mr. Aneurin Owen; and that though they were of considerable assistance to me, I did not implicitly follow them where I was not perfectly satisfied of their correctness. If I had refused to avail myself of them, I should indeed have become liable to the charge of indifference or overweening self-dependence.

Having made this explanation, allow me to say that it is not my intention to reply to any further attacks.

Yours, etc.,

J. WILLIAM AB ITHEL.

P.S.—The following is the statement made in the *Preface of the Annales Cambrie*:—"A portion of the *Annales Cambrie*, i. e. down to A.D. 1066, was printed some years ago in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, under the able editorship of the late Henry Petrie, esq., F.S.A., Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. The plan adopted by the promoters of that great work assigned the Norman Conquest as the historical limit of the first volume; but as only one volume was ever published, the consequence was that the chronicle in question, as well as several others, remained imperfect. When, however, the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, in 1857, gave their sanction to the publication of materials for the history of this country from the invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, it was thought desirable that a complete edition of the *Annales* should be issued, and appear in the series which is now in course of coming out. The result is the present volume, which, though of small dimensions, is, nevertheless, highly interesting, and of considerable value, as being, perhaps, the oldest chronicle of Welsh affairs that we possess. . . . We did not consider it advisable to deviate from it, or to alter in any respect the groundwork laid down in the '*Monumenta Historica*'; the undertaking, therefore, is to be regarded simply as the completion of what was begun there." In a note, referring to the *Monumenta*, it is added,— "Mr. Petrie died before the work was finished, and after his death it was completed, and the prefatory matter added by Thomas Duffus Hardy, esq. And at the end there is this note:—"In drawing up the preface, the Editor begs to acknowledge the great help he has derived from that in the '*Monumenta Historica Britannica*', of which he has largely availed himself."

ANCIENT WELLS IN OXFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE AND CORNWALL,

SUPPOSED TO BE ROMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The *Times* of the 9th of October, 1860, contains a letter from Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, describing an ancient well, discovered on the north side of the deep cutting of the chalk at Sewell, when the branch line was made from Dunstable to the London and North Western Railway. Its situation was "one of the highest and driest spots on the downs. At the depth of about twenty feet, cut in the side of the shaft, foot-holes, or 'scotches' appear, and thence con-

tinue downwards at regular distances." It was examined in November last to the depth of one hundred and sixteen feet from the surface, and its contents, after a few bushels of the chalk *debris* were thrown out, consisted of "bones of small animals and birds, and lower down, some fragments of burnt wood. Below these were pieces of unbaked pottery of a very coarse kind, then human bones, and a large quantity of the same kind of pottery. Bones and teeth of various animals were thrown up continually, and pieces of pottery occasionally; then a Roman tile and a piece of sandstone squared like it, and several stones shewing the action of fire. At the depth of sixty-seven feet was a quantity of black flints, which appeared to have been purposely laid in a distinct course; not weathered flints like those on the surface, but such as are taken from the chalk cuttings in the hills at some distance, this hill having no flints in its chalk. At seventy-two feet were bones of animals, fragments of coarse red pottery, and a large quantity of charred wood. At seventy-five feet were more bones; and at eighty-one feet bones, charred wood, and pieces of black pottery. The diameter of the shaft is forty-two inches to the depth of seventy feet, and then gradually lessened to the depth of one hundred and ten feet, where it measures thirty-one inches across."

A more recently discovered well in Oxfordshire is described in a letter by Mr. Winwood Reade, in the *Times* of the 5th of October, 1860, to which Mr. Wyatt refers, but which I have not read. Mr. Wyatt considers both to be Roman wells.

In support of this opinion (although I do not suppose that the Romans were the only people who made foot-holes in their wells) is Borlase's¹ description of a well discovered in the Roman quadrilateral camp at Bosence, six-and-a-half miles E.N.E. of Penzance, on an eminence more elevated than any near it. This is the camp mentioned in my paper on Roman Remains in Cornwall, printed in this Journal for April, 1858, p. 174.

It was "a perpendicular pit, circular, of two-and-a-half feet diameter. Digging to the depth of eighteen feet, there was found a Roman *Patera*, about six feet deeper, the Jug," then a weight and a small millstone. "Digging further still they found another *Patera*, with two handles.... Intermixed were found fragments of horns, bones of several sizes, half burnt sticks, and many pieces of leather, shreds of worn out shoes. Having sunk to the depth of thirty-six feet, they found the bottom of the pit concave, like that of a dish, or bowl. There was a sensible moisture and wet clay in all parts of the pit. In each side there were holes at due distances, capable of admitting a human foot, so that persons might descend and ascend. There is no doubt but this work must have been intended for a well."

I imagine that this pit in Cornwall, as well as that in Bedfordshire, was only "intended for a well," and that when the owners failed to reach water, they filled it up with the nearest rubbish they could find.

I am, &c.

R. EDMONDS.

Penzance, January, 1861.

¹ Antiquities of Corn., 2nd edit., 1769, p. 316.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 59.—JEREMY TAYLOR'S PULPIT.—It is stated that a few years ago, Jeremy Taylor's Pulpit, which had always been preserved in the Mansion of Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, as a valuable memento of so great a man, was destroyed by one of the servants, without the knowledge of the noble owner, and cut up for firewood. We cannot but hope that this statement may prove to be incorrect.

J. P.

Query 109.—OWEN'S MAP OF WALES.—What is the authority for William Owen's Map of Wales, "*according to the antient divisions of Gwynedd, Powys, and Dinefawr, with their respective cantreys, subdivided into Comots,*" appended to Powell's History of Wales? This Map was engraved by T. Conder, and was published April 3, 1788, by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard London. By whom was this map first compiled?

T. W.

Query 110.—MOUND, NEAR ST. DEVEREUX, HEREFORDSHIRE. A low mound exists in a meadow near this plain, on the western side of the Hereford and Abergavenny Railway. Can any information be given as to its name? Is there any local tradition connected with it?

J.

Note 60.—COCKPITS. In many places in Wales, generally on spots convenient for the village, old Cockpits may be observed. They are found sometimes as simple depressions in the ground: at other times as hollows formed on the top of low mounds. Such things may be observed at Aberavon, Glamorganshire, on a mound in the middle of the trenches of the old castle, west of the churchyard: in the field in front of the new Rectory House at Llandwrog, Carnarvonshire.—Near the Church at Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire. Further information is desired on this subject; and Members are recommended to make a note of any instance that may occur to their observation.

H.

Miscellaneous Notices.

WILLIAMS'S CORNISH DICTIONARY.—It gives us great pleasure to state, that the work is now under the press, and that its appearance may be shortly expected. We doubt not that all Celtic antiquaries will be glad of this intelligence.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CARMARTHEN.—We understand that a new roof is about to be made for this fine old church. Much has been done of late to improve the edifice; and if the roof be constructed in harmony with the style of the original building, before it was barbarized during the last century, the interior will become one of the most effective in Carmarthenshire. Subscriptions are said to be coming in liberally.

ABERYSCIR CHURCH, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—During the late repairs of this Church an incised slab or coffin-lid, apparently of the fifteenth century, has been discovered. We hope to give an account of this monument, and of the Church itself in a future number of the Journal.

NEVERN CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.—An effort is being made to restore the Parish Church of Nevern, in the County of Pembroke. It has been one of much beauty, but little of that is now left, and it is the anxious desire of the parishioners to restore it, by putting in new windows, taking away the ceiling, opening a fine western arch by removing the present gallery, and by new seating the Church, if funds can be obtained. When the present pews come to be removed and the walls touched, we expect that several incised coffin lids and other objects of antiquity,—such as the missing *EMERIT* inscription,—will be found. We could wish to know the architect's name.

NEWTON CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—This interesting building—the church of our lamented friend, the late Rev. H. H. Knight—has just been repaired and restored by his brother, the Rev. E. D. Knight, of Nottage Court. The works have been carried on by Messrs. Pritchard & Seddon, and the result is very satisfactory.

Reviews.

NORRIS'S ANCIENT CORNISH DRAMA.

WE now proceed to give some account of the actual text of the Dramas themselves, and of their subjects. With regard to the former we do not intend to make any philological remarks: we wish rather to introduce our readers to the text of these ancient plays—leaving it with all its peculiarities to their criticism:—the language or dialect, new as it is to most Welshmen, has been so little studied, or rather, has become so obsolete, that it requires the combined powers of all our ablest students to trace out its affinities, and distinguish its characteristics. We hope indeed that the members of our Association will not let the entire weight of this task lie on the learned author of the *Cornish Dictionary*,—the only living scholar we believe, who can actually write in Cornish as skilfully as in his native language;—but that critics will arise amongst us; and that they will handle the texts of Mr. Norris's volumes in a philosophical spirit. Probably some of our Breton brethren may be glad of this opportunity to draw comparisons between two kindred dialects, and then to form one more link in that chain which binds Armorica, Damnonia, and Cambria so closely together.

We would merely remark, that in making the extracts which we now lay before members, our object has been to select those passages which present linguistic peculiarities and difficulties, rather than those which may be called the "*Beauties*" of each drama. We think that in some of these passages we discern words that prove these texts to be of a date more recent than Mr. Norris himself supposes—especially words that shew their French derivation, and possibly their comparatively modern application. The instances will become so obvious, on perusing the passages quoted, that we need not stop to point them out more specifically to our readers' notice.

The first drama is called "*Ordinale de origine mundi*;" and with its translation occupies 217 pages of Mr. Norris's first volume. The plot is similar to that of other "*Mysteries*," on similar subjects; it is derived from the Bible History, but is interlarded with a good deal of Mediæval and earlier legend. In it we find one part devoted to Creation, Adam, and Paradise: another to Noah: another to Abraham: another to Moses: another to David: and the concluding portion to Solomon with the marvellous legend of Maximilla and the Cross added to it. We might well characterize these divisions as the "*Acts*" of the Drama:—only it should be remembered that the actors never left the stage altogether: but that the audience sat out, with marvellous patience, the unbroken yarn of the story, occupying, as it must have done, some three or four hours, if not more, of unrespired attention.

We give the opening, not devoid of grace and dignity:—" *Hic incipit ordinale de origine mundi*;"

DEUS PATER.

En tas a nef y'm gylwyr
 formyer pup tra a vyt gvrys
 Onan ha try on yn gyrr
 en tas ha'n map ha'n spyrys
 ha bethyv me a thesyr
 dre ov grath dalleth en beys
 y lauaraf nef ha tyr
 bethens formrys orth ov brys

lemmen pan yv nef thy'n gwrys
 ha lenwys a cleth splan
 ny a vyn formye an bys
 par del on try hag onan
 an tas ha'n mab ha'n spyrys
 pur rysel yn sur certan
 an re-ma yv oberys
 del vynsyn agan honan

yn second dyth y fynna
 gruthyl ebron nef hynwys
 rag ythevel thy'm bos da
 yn kynsa dyth myns vs gvrys
 bethens ebron dreys pup tra
 rak krtihs myns vs formrys
 rak synsy glaw a wartha
 the'n nor veys may fe dyllys

GOD THE FATHER.

The Father of Heaven I am called,
 The Creator of all things that are made;
 One and three we are in truth,
 The Father, and the Son, and the Spirit;
 5 And this day I desire 5
 By my grace to begin the world.
 I say, Heaven and Earth
 Be they created by my judgment.

10 Now when heaven is made to us, 10
 And filled with bright angels,
 We will create the earth,
 Like as we are three and one,
 The Father and the Son and the Spirit;
 Very royal, sure and certainly
 15 These are wrought 15
 As we ourselves would.

On the second day I will
 Make the sky called heaven;
 For it appears to me to be good
 20 All that was made on the first day. 20
 Let the sky be above all things,
 To cover all that is created,
 To keep the rain above,
 That it may be dropped on the face of
 earth.

After the creation of Eve, whom Adam by the way styles "Vyrago," the first man is summoned by the Creator to name all the denizens of earth, air, and flood:—

DEUS PATER.

Adam otte an puskes
 ythyn a'n nef ha'n bestes
 kefrys yn tyr hag yn mor
 ro thethe aga hynwyn
 y a thus the'th worhemmy
 saw na byhgh y war nep cor

ADAM.

yt'hanwaf bugh ha tarow
 ha margh yw best hep parow
 the vap den rag ymweres
 gaver yweges karow
 daves war ve (?) lavarow
 hy hanow da kemeres

lemyn hanwaf goyth ha yar
 a sensaf ethyn hep par
 the vygydens den war an beys
 hos payon colom grgyer
 swan bargos bryny ha'n er
 moy drethof a vyth hynwys

y rof hynwyn the'n puskes
 porpus sowmens syllyes
 of thy'm gustythy y a vyth
 lenesow ha barfusy
 pyak ragof ny wra skvay
 mar corthyaf dev yn perfyth

GOD THE FATHER.

Adam, behold the fishes,
 The birds of heaven and the beasts,
 Equally in land and in sea;
 120 Give to them their names, 120
 They will come at thy command,
 But do not mistake them in any sort.

ADAM.

I name cow, and bull,
 And horse, it is a beast without equal
 125 For the son of man to help himself;
 Goat, steer, stag, 125
 Sheep, from my words
 To take their names.

Now I name goose and fowl,
 130 I hold them birds without equal 130
 For food of man on the earth;
 Duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge,
 Swan, kite, crows, and the eagle
 Further by me are named.

135 I give names to the fishes 135
 Porpoises, salmona, congers,
 All to me obedient they shall be;
 Ling and cod,
 A fish from me shall not escape,
 140 If I honour God perfectly. 140

DEUS PATER.

Rag bones ol tek ha da
in whed dyth myns yw formyys
Aga sona ny a wra
may fe seythves dyth hynwys
hen yw dyth a bowesva 145
the pup den a vo sylwys
yn dysquythens a henna
ny a bowes desempys

GOD THE FATHER.

For that all is fair and good,
In six days all that is created,
Bless them we will;
Let it be called the seventh day. 145
This is a day of rest
To every man that may be saved;
In declaration of that
We will rest forthwith.

A very curious episode about the begetting of Seth; and a legend about Seth getting right up to the gate of paradise, wherein he sees a tree all dry and bare, with its branches reaching up to Heaven, and its roots "even into Hell descending" in true Virgilian fashion;—and on observing it a third time discerns a little babe in swaddling clothes "high up on the branches," explained by an attendant cherub to be the Son of God, the future saviour; after all this Adam dies, Seth burns him: and Satan fetches Adam's soul down to Hell. Then follow the Noachian,—the Abrahamic,—and the Mosaic portions:—all treated with much dramatic skill and picturesque effect. Indeed, what may be called the dramatic incidents and the stage proprieties are carefully attended to throughout:—such as in the sacrifice of Isaac, and in the Exodus. All this part of the drama is well worth attending to; if not for the sake of the language, yet in order to shew how much may really be made out of the Bible Narrative, for the edification—we had almost said the amusement—we mean the intellectual pleasure—of the people. This drama might safely be cut up into so many separate ones:—they might each be expanded:—and really, for nine-tenths of mankind, they would constitute good "acting plays"—such dramas as most ordinary people would willingly sit and listen to, even in our morbidly degenerate days.

The legend of Moses planting on Mount Thabor three rods, which are afterwards to furnish the wood for the Saviour's Cross, amid many miracles, concludes this part of the drama:—Moses dies, and the Davidian episode commences. The warlike king enters abruptly, walks about the circular stage and the following dialogue ensues:—

REX DD.

Wose cous ha lafurye
an vaner a vye da 1900
kemerer croust hag eve
ha powes wose henna
botler fystyn hep lettve
doro thy m a'n guyn guella
rys yv thy m porrys coske 1905
possygyn yn pen yma

KING DAVID.

After talk and work,
The custom is good 1900
To take food and drink,
And rest after that.
Butler, haste without stop,
Bring me the best wine;
Need to sleep is come upon me, 1905
Drowsiness is in my head.

PINCERNA.

ov arluth ker ' na vyth serrys
kettoth an ger ' my a thue thy's
yn pup teller ' thy'm may fo res
prest hep danger ' vethaf parys 1910

BUTLER.

My dear lord, ' be not angry,
Soon as the word, ' I come to you,
In every place ' where I may be wanted,
Soon, without danger, ' I shall be ready.
[1910

parlez vous et synour myn
rag gvel dewes ryttheth vyn
nyus a yn agas ganow
yn pov-ma nynsus gvel guyn
rag hemma yv pyment fyn
yyf ov arluth hep parow

1915

Parlez, vous-êtes seigneur mien,
For any better drink of wine
Goes not into your mouth.
In this country there is no better wine,
For this is fine liquor;
Drink it, my lord without equal.

1915

David is ordered in a dream to ride to Mount Thabor, to fetch the rods of Moses to Jerusalem, where they will be wanted in after ages:—the king wakes, and says—

ov messyger 'kyrgh ov courser
the varogeth
ol tus ov chy 'deugh genef vy
bryntyn ha keth

1960

My messenger, 'bring my courser,
To ride;
All men of my house, 'come with me,
Nobles and commons.

1960

NUNCIUS.

MESSENGER.

ov arluth by godys day
parys yv an stede gay
yn weth an courser melyn
kefrys kakney ha palfray
ymons yn nobyl aray
arluth pan vyny yakyn

1965

My lord, by God's day,
Ready is the gay steed,
Also the yellow courser;
Likewise hackney and palfrey
Are in noble array;
Lord, when thou wilt, mount.

1965

REX DD.

KING DAVID.

messyger ov banneth dy's
my a vyn a thysempys
marogeth ware bys t'y
yn evn forth th'y may thyllyn
may feen hembrynkys pesyn
en tas dev luen a vercy

1970

Messenger, my blessing on thee!
I will immediately
Ride, presently, even to it.
In the right road to it that we may go,
That we may be led, we pray
The father God, full of mercy.

1970

REX DD.

KING DAVID.

whethoug menstrels ha tabours
trey-hans harpes ha trompours
cythol crowd fylh ha savtry
psalmus gyttrens ha nakrys
organs in weth cymbals
recordys ha symphony

1995

Blow minstrels and tabours;
Three hundred harps and trumpets;
Dulcimer, fiddle, viol, and psaltery;
Shawms, lutes, and kettle drums;
Organs, also cymbals,
Recorders and symphony.

1995

[ad equestres]

[To the riders.]

lemyn pep ol yskynnens
yn hanow a'n tas dev ker
ha war tv tre fystenans
kefrys marrek ha squyer

Now let all mount,
In the name of the Father, dear God,
And hasten to the side of home,
Knight and squire likewise.

The rods are brought to Jerusalem amid miracles: they are laid on the ground before the King's House: but during the night they unite and grow into a single tree, around which David orders a silver girdle to be put. The King then sees Bathsheba "washing her dress in a stream:" the history proceeds: David dies: and Solomon begins building the Temple. In doing this, wood for some exceedingly straight beam is wanted, and by the king's order they cut down the tree with the silver girdle, which after a miraculous shortening and lengthening is at last carried on men's shoulders and fitted into the Temple. A carpenter, however, in speaking of the timber required, had previously said

by godys fast wel y set
thys tambyr ys even y met
ha compos rag an fossow

2485

By God's fast, well said,
This timber is made even,
And straight to the walls.

2485

tyorrron yn ketep chet
tyeugh an temple hep let
na theffo glaw the'n styllow

Tilers, every fellow;
Cover the temple, without stopping,
That the rain come not to the rafters.

When the building is finished King Solomon speaks thus :—

banneth a'n tas re ges bo 2585
why as-byth by godys fo
agas gobyr eredy
warbarth ol gusel behethlen
ha coys penryn yn tyen
my a's re lemy'n though why 2590
hag ol guer-thour
an enys hag arwennek
tregenver ha kegyllek
annethe gureugh though chartour

Blessing of the Father be on you! 2585
You shall have, by God's faith,
Your payment, surely;
Together all the field of Bohellan,
And the wood of Penryn, wholly,
I give them now to you; 2590
And all the water-courses.
The island and Arwinnick,
Tregenver and Kegellik,
Make of them a charter to you.

Solomon then ordains "a priest, my privy seal, to be bishop in the temple" (*Mab-lyen ov sel pryve the vos epscop yn temple*). Afterwards Maximilla comes into the temple; sits on a stove: sets her clothes on fire—and invokes Christ to "assuage the power of the flame and the fire":—the Bishop hears her: questions her: elicits from her a declaration of faith in the Trinity: and upbraids her thereupon in these words—

EPISCOPUS.

out warnas a pur vyl scout
hep thout pestryores stout
kyn fy mar pront y a'n pren 2670
nygh for sorw y am ful woud
thow harlot for goddys blood
ro thy'm cusyl avel den

CROCIARIUS.

my a'th cusyl hep cabel
my tellyng ys no fabel
mar mynyth hy dystrewy
orden the'th tus hy knoukys
gans meyn na hethens nefre
er na varwa eredy

EPISCOPUS.

by godys fast wel y sey'd
vos eet bon se dev ma eyd 2680
ha den fur a'd eusullyow
tormentors bras ha byan
deugh yn rag ketep onan
lemy'n yn ov othommow

IS TORTOR.

heyl ov arloth stout ha gay 2685
wheys yv ov thal by thys day
thy'so gy ov fystene
tel my annon y the pray
what shal y do yf y may
my a'n gura war ov ene 2690

BISHOP.

Out upon thee! O most vile scout;
Without doubt a stout witch,
Since thou art so ready for the tree.
Nigh for sorrow I am full wud. 2670
Thou knave for God's blood,
Give me counsel like a man.

CROZIER BEARER.

I counsel thee, without a trial
(My telling is no fable)
If thou wilt put her to death, 2675
Order thy people to beat her
With stones, nor ever stop
Until she be dead quite.

BISHOP.

By God's faith, well said;
Vous êtes bon, si Dieu m'aide, 2680
And a prudent man of thy counsels.
Executioners, great and small,
Come forth every one
Now in my necessities.

FIRST EXECUTIONER.

Hail, my lord, stout and gay, 2685
Sweat is on my forehead, by this day,
To you hastening.
Tell me anon, I thee pray,
What shall I do? If I may,
I will do it, on my soul. 2690

Maximilla is subsequently martyred: the tree is ordered by the Bishop to be carried to Bethsaida, where, however, miraculous cures are immediately worked; the tree is ultimately brought over Cedron, and

the drama closes by Solomon inviting all the people to come in good time *the next day* to see the *Passio Domini*!

During the latter part of the Drama, mention is frequently made of places in Cornwall, the names of which, as observed in a previous review, tend to fix the locality where the drama was probably composed.

At the conclusion, the principal *dramatis personæ* seem to have stationed themselves in a fixed order within the circular area of their hypæthral theatre—to receive, we hope, the applause of the spectators;—and the whole finishes with a kind of *tableau vivant*, thus:—

"*Celum*"—"Tortores"—"*Infernum*"—"Rex Pharao"—"*Rex David*"—"Rex Salomon"—"*Abraham*"—"Episcopus"—the Divine personage being, very properly, unrepresented; the curtain does not fall—there not being one; and the people disperse.

CATALOGUE OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF ANIMAL MATERIALS AND
BRONZE IN THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

By W. R. WILDE, M.D., M.R.I.A. Dublin: Hodges, Smith,
and Co. London: Williams and Norgate.

WE are happy to have to announce the publication of the second part of this exceedingly valuable work: a work as creditable to the Society under whose auspices, and by whose encouragement, it has been produced, as to the distinguished author from whose pen it proceeds. In a former volume (Ser. iii, vol. iv, p. 116), we gave a short account of the first part, containing the catalogue of the antiquities of stone, earthen, and vegetable materials,* and spoke in high terms of the use it must be of to all antiquaries who study the remains of the primeval races that inhabited these islands. It is, indeed, only by the study of such remains as are described and figured in this Catalogue, that we can arrive at any just idea of the state in which those early tribes existed. We possess no history of them other than that to be derived from the relics of their habitations, weapons, tools, domestic utensils and implements now to be found buried in the ground, overgrown by peat, hidden in tombs, or sunk to the bottom of lakes and rivers.

With the exception of the Museum at Copenhagen, there is no national collection of the local antiquities of any country, at all comparable to that formed by the Royal Irish Academy, and admirably arranged and preserved in their house at Dublin. As the relics of early branches of the great Celtic nation they are of especial interest to Welsh antiquaries. It is true that neither the Principality nor Great Britain afford to the explorer anything approaching to a similar abundance of ancient remains, such as have been and are being discovered in Ireland. We thought that we had numerous specimens of stone and bronze tools and weapons, and certainly many are preserved in our museums and private collections, but what are they in comparison with the thousands found in Ireland? A mere catalogue therefore of them would have been valuable, but when the list is combined with the ample illustrative remarks and engravings on wood contained in this

work, it becomes of national importance. To call this book a Catalogue is rather misleading the public, for it is really a Prehistoric History of Ireland, extended, indeed, by a continuous series of objects far into the historic period. Ireland is admirably circumstanced for such a work, connecting the unwritten with the written parts of history, from its having been continuously inhabited by the same race. Even the changes in the ruling tribes, traditionally believed to have taken place at an early period, appear to have been simply an alteration of the parts of the same great nation, which possessed the predominance; all the tribes spoke closely cognate dialects of the same language, and had similar habits, although differing in their degree of civilization.

This recently published part of the Catalogue, containing the account of the Antiquities formed of Animal Materials and Bronze, is larger than the former portion. It contains three hundred and ninety-five octavo pages, and is illustrated with three hundred and seventy-seven wood engravings. It is sold by Williams and Norgate in London, for the small sum of seven shillings and sixpence.

Some idea of its contents may be formed from the following imperfect sketch. Handles for stone and bronze weapons and tools were formed of animal materials (bone), or even the very weapons and tools themselves, such as daggers, spear-heads, drinking vessels and combs. The beautiful manner in which skin dresses were sewn together with fine gut twisted in three strands is well shown. Shoes were formed of a single piece of leather, fashioned to the foot when moist, and held in shape by a thong of the same material. Similar shoes are still in use in the South Isles of Aran, near Galway. Specimens of very remarkable manufactured hair work were found in the county of Cavan. Portions of woollen garments have occasionally been met with, the uses of which are illustrated by copies of the illuminations from early Irish manuscripts and extracts from descriptions contained in them. A complete suit of woollen clothing was found, covering a male body in a bog in the county of Sligo. This is in so perfect a state of preservation that Dr. Wilde persuaded a person to invest himself with it, and has given a representation of him thus attired. "So perfect was the body when first discovered, that a magistrate was called upon to hold an inquest on it." We presume that the verdict was "A person unknown, smothered in a bog." At least we may be sure that his friends did not appear to claim the body. It is astonishing how perfectly the human body is preserved for ages when totally immersed in peat.

Next we have pins, ornaments, and many curious miscellaneous articles formed of bone. Amongst the most interesting are two bones carved with artistic devices, similar to the beautiful and intricate interlacing patterns found in the Irish manuscripts, and on sculptured crosses and metal shrines, or worked into the tracery of early Irish ecclesiastical architecture. They are beautifully and minutely executed, and supposed to be the designs of an engraver, as specimens of his work or trials of his skill.

We now come to the Metallic Materials, the account of which occu-

pies the greater part of the volume before us. And here it is difficult to know how to convey an idea of the variety, number, and beauty of the articles described. We can do no more than enumerate a few of them, and must refer our readers to the book itself, the cheapness of which brings it within the reach of all antiquaries.

Dr. Wilde commences this part of his work with a very interesting Introduction, in which he gives a short account of the time and mode in which the use of metals is supposed to have been introduced into Ireland, and the way in which they were obtained. Of what are called *celts* (which he derives from *celtis*, a chisel) an enormous number has been found, upwards of two thousand are known to exist. The earliest were made of copper and are rare, there are twenty-six in the collection. They are rude, flat, thin, and broad, and bear a great similarity to their stone predecessors of the rudest description. Bronze *celts* are of three kinds—the *simple flat celt*, the *winged celt* or *palstave*, and the *socketed celt*. The first, if attached to a handle, must have been received into it; the second mutually received and was received into the handle; and the third was hollowed at the end like a modern spud, and had the handle inserted into it. The three varieties pass insensibly into each other. The *flat celt* gradually acquires an elevated border on each side, and became a *winged celt* of the simplest kind. After a time, a transverse ridge was made to join the border and form a stop to prevent the implement from splitting the handle. This ridge gradually increased in elevation, and the elevated borders were ultimately hammered down so as more or less to inclose the handle. The next step was to join these borders and remove the septum which separated the blades of the handle, when the implement became a socketed celt. But these were liable to the inconvenience that they had a tendency to fly off the handle after a few blows had been given with them. To obviate this defect, a loop was added to the lower edge of both the winged and socked kinds, which afforded a means of attaching them to their handles by a stay of some kind. These palstaves and socketed *celts* seem to have been attached to carved handles to form a kind of axe, or to straight ones like chisels.

We next come to swords, of which the most beautiful are the leaf-handled and rapier bladed. One of the former is twenty-two inches long and two wide in the broadest part. It is nearly flat and quite smooth. A rapier-bladed specimen is thirty inches and a quarter long, two inches and a quarter across the handle plate, and only five-eighths of an inch across the centre of the blade, which has a very elevated midrib upon each side.

There is yet another form of sword, namely, the *broad and triangular*. These taper from the hilt to the point. Of the leaf-shaped there are ninety in the collection. And the total number of sword blades of the broad-triangular and long narrow rapier forms are thirty-five. "But as all the sword forms merge gradually, first into short weapons for close combat, and then into the most diminutive dirk or stiletto, it is difficult to draw any precise line of demarcation between the sword and dagger. This easy transition from the longest sword to the dagger of the same form; the fact that no two of the weapons

are duplicates, or were cast from the same mould; as well as the circumstance of the very great variety of such weapons in this collection, lends support to the belief that there was an extensive manufactory of such articles in Ireland in very remote times."

An account of the spears, arrow head, tools, sickles, and other things follow. Of these, perhaps, the most interesting are the personal ornaments, consisting of breast and hair pins of the most quaint forms, the fibulæ and armillæ. But we have not space to enter upon any minute account of them. Those persons who take an interest in such things, of whom we hope that there are many amongst our readers, must study the book itself.

We learn that Dr. Wilde hopes to obtain some part of the funds for printing the third and concluding part, which will contain the articles of gold, by the sale of this and preceding parts. The book is so cheap and so well deserving of patronage that we hope that he will succeed, and earnestly recommend our readers to order it at once.

THE RECORDS OF DENBIGH AND ITS LORDSHIP, by JOHN WILLIAMS. Vol. i. Wrexham: George Bayley. 1860.

THIS may be considered a continuation or second volume of *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, 1856, by the same author, noticed in the Journal as it was issued, in parts. Mr. Williams, a Welsh scholar, modestly makes no claim to rank as a county historian, but has exhibited great energy and perseverance in presenting to the public a copy of the *Inq. Post-Mortem of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln*, 1311, and (his synopsis of) an abridgement of the *Extent of Denbigh*, 1334, made for him by gentlemen whose names (p. 38 and 102) suggest their correctness. We were ourselves told by the highest authority in the British Museum, that he was quite sure that the *Extent* could not be published with remuneration to any one, unless under government auspices, as was the *Record of Carnarvon*, which may be understood on comparing Mr. Williams, pp. 185-6, with the extracts given and referred to (contractions extended) in the Journal of 1853, p. 153.

We have from time to time since the 1846 volume, p. 346, pointed out these records, those of the corporation, and other manuscripts connected with Denbigh, and the volume of 1855 brought to light the original Lacy charter, which was probably granted in 1284. On the 8th of September of that year Edward I gave charters to Conway and Carnarvon from Flint, and on the 23rd of October the abbots of Conway had a grant of lands formerly given to Lacy. The compiler's two volumes show that he has made good use of our hints.

We do not find any further evidence as to the execution of two of the Salusbury family for levelling the Earl of Leicester's encroachments; nor does there appear any proof of the Lacy grant to Rosindale and Chambre given in Elizabethan pedigrees; though the former were hereditary tenants in 1334, and the latter name is alluded to in 1282, p. 63. It appears, however, quite probable that many tenants of

1334 had inherited from Lacy grants, and one is alluded to, p. 43, to William and John Swynmor.

In the 1850 (p. 153) and 1852 (p. 70) volumes of the Journal, a notice appeared of the probable origin of the family of Salusbury (who became so predominantly eminent), and we find these deductions confirmed in every way; though differing so entirely from the statements in Burke's *Peerage*, 1860, as to the "origin of Salesbury Hall, Lancashire;" and as to "a grant of Edward I, still preserved with great care;" and from the statements of origin again made public by the recent publication of Mrs. Piozzi's *Autobiography*. In the park of Llewenny, where, we presume, the hall arose in after years, the name does not even appear in 1334; but Henry (son of Adam), John, and Alice, widow of Thomas, held about fifty acres in that township. It may be here observed, that the style of inscription on the mutilated brass of a John (A. and M. D., p. 325), does not answer for the year 1289; it was known 1395-1500.

Of somewhere about two hundred and sixty different English names in 1334, only three are supposed to exist in the district, or to be connected with it by property, and only one borne by *resident* gentry, that of Heaton, which as Henry de Heton then first appears; and of the names in the 1284 charter, the author only finds five existing between 1597-1660,—Peake, Pygot, Taylor, Clarke, and Hilton; and of these the first only holding property in the lordship at the present era. Richard Peek had in 1334 fifty-two acres of his own, had leave to erect a fulling-mill, and farmed mills and lands of the lords. He, his two sons, Thomas and Henry, a Roger, and a William, held together over ninety acres of their own, and paid in all £12.

Holton and Pontefract are the names which appear most often in 1334, both in 1284, and the latter also as jurors in 1311. The list of sheriffs of the county appears to agree with that in the Harl. MS., 2122.

The compiler has given some notice of every name connected with Denbigh, additional information as to Sir Hugh Middelton, whose life has made the place known to the world, also as to Sir R. Clough. Our Welsh readers will find much to interest in the mediæval poetry with which Mr. Williams has illustrated his industrious labours; and this graphical result of the English Conquest will not only be of value to those living in, or connected with the locality, but to the general student of history.

The particulars of the commotes of Uchaled and Uchdulas, of the Vale of Conway, the hills of Hierathog, etc., the author purposes publishing in a second volume, together with the Records of Ruthin and its Lordship.

Collectors interested in Denbigh, will probably find Speed's Map of the town, 1596; engravings of Llewenny Hall, etc., in the portfolios of our London print shops.